

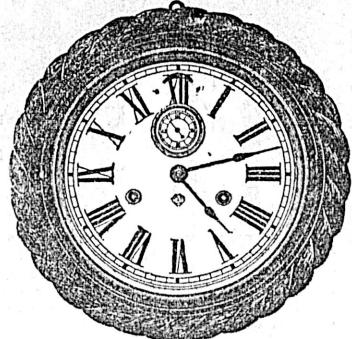


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Engine Room Clocks

Our Ship, Engine Room and Factory Clocks are in daily use on all parts of the Pacific Coast. Why? Simply because we sell only the best; we test them thoroughly before selling, and we charge very reasonable prices. Here are a few:



CLOCKS for Mills and Works, in nickel and walnut cases, very accurate timekeepers, at each, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$5.00, and..... \$7.00

LOCOMOTIVE CLOCKS—These are 8-day clocks in nickel cases. They are designed specially for locomotive and steamboat uses. Prices range from \$18.50 down to..... \$8.50

SHIPS' CLOCKS—With bell striking attachment. No need to wake up the apprentice. They keep most accurate time in all positions and climates. Price..... \$10.50

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

TIME INSPECTORS TO C.P.R.

47 and 49 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Price of Tea is Rapidly Advancing

"VIDE PRESS EXTRACTS."

Another Old Country exchange says that the price of tea shows a further upward tendency confined to the common and medium qualities. The advance has been remarkable.

DIXI TEA

contains no common nor medium quality teas. It is the same high class quality it has always been and will be sold at the same reasonable prices of, per lb..... 35c and 50c

BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

INDEPENDENT GROCERS. 111 GOVERNMENT STREET

Three Great Shoe Bargains

FOR THIS WEEK'S SELLING

MEN'S DONGOLA LACE BOOTS, Blucher cut, extra heavy single sole, at..... \$2.50
MEN'S BOX CALF BOOTS, Lace and Blucher cut, leather lined, extra heavy single sole, at..... \$3.00
MEN'S VICI KID BLUCHERS, WELTED, slip sole, extra value at..... \$3.50

McCandless, Bros. & Cathcart

35 JOHNSON STREET.

"Your Shoes will be right if you get them here."

PRUNE BARGAIN

Large Prunes, 3 lb. packet..... 20c
Large Prunes, 5 lb. packet..... 30c
Seeded Prunes, 2 packets for..... 25c

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD.

PHONE 28. TRY THE OLD STORE. JOHNSON ST.

Frae the Auld Country

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SOUPS.

THICK OXTAIL, a tin..... 35c
MOCK TURTLE, a tin..... 35c
CHICKEN BROTH, a tin..... 35c
MULLIGATAWNY, a tin..... 35c
CHICKEN, a tin..... 35c
C. & B.'S CURRY POWDER, a bottle..... 50c
C. & B.'S PARMESAN CHEESE, a bottle..... 35c
FRESH CREAM EVERY MORNING, a jar..... 25c and 30c
Everything in our store Clean, Tasty and Tempting.

The West End Grocery Co.

'Phone 88 TRY US

42 Government Street

COLONIAL CONFERENCE ON THE EVE OF MEETING

Gathering Promises to be Most Interesting of Series Up to Date

THE SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED

Preferential Trade and Imperial Defence Likely to Prove Difficult of Settlement

London, April 6.—The fourth colonial conference, which will assemble here on April 15, promises to be the most interesting and most important yet held, although the absence of Joseph Chamberlain, ex-colonial secretary, whose imperialistic enthusiasm gave the movement its greatest impetus, and the death of his personal anti-thesis, the bluff and picturesque Richard Seddon, premier of New Zealand, will be greatly felt.

Personal interest in the conference is enhanced by the participation of Dr. Jameson, the famous Transvaal raider, who is now premier of Cape Colony, and General Louis Botha, premier of the newly-reconstructed Transvaal. Alfred Deakin, the Australian premier; Sir Joseph G. Ward, premier of New Zealand; Frederick R. Moore, premier of Natal, and Dr. Jameson, whose health is now precarious, have already arrived in London, and Premier Sir Robert Bond, of Newfoundland, and General Botha are on the way here. Premier Botha embarked at Capetown on March 27 with the declared purpose of convincing Great Britain of the loyalty of her Dutch subjects. He will be given a hearty and official welcome on his arrival at Southampton.

The most important questions slated for discussion during the conference are a project for a permanent council on preferential trade between the colonies and Great Britain, and among the colonies themselves; imperial defence, emigration and minor questions like penny postage, naturalization and patent laws.

Preferential trade looms up as the largest subject in the preliminary talk. While the colonies are anxious to give the mother country advantages, there is objection to the one-sided arrangement, which yields them no return. Premiers Laurier and Deakin have already gone on record to this effect, and the tendency of colonial opinion seems to be voiced by the following resolution, which Premier Jameson proposes to introduce at the conference:

"This conference, while adhering to the principle of preferential treatment for products and manufactures of the United Kingdom, desires to impress upon His Majesty's government the opinion that the continuance of such preferential treatment to British producers and manufacturers is largely dependent on the granting of some reciprocal privileges to the British colonies."

This would mean taking a step away from free trade, and the imperial government appears anxious to evade that dilemma.

The next thorny question is that of imperial defence, on which greatly conflicting opinions are expressed. The inherent difficulty of the problem will be to draw the distinction between Great Britain's position as a European power and as the mother country of a great colonial empire. Thus, it will be argued, Great Britain could not expect the colonies to bind themselves to assist her in any European war in which they were not concerned, whilst at the same time under the existing conditions any colony could enslave Great Britain in war without incurring any but the moral obligation to come to her assistance. The idea is to endeavor, if possible, to arrive at some agreement or alliance insuring consultation and co-operation in any conflict arising from causes outside of purely European politics, all parties thereto contributing men and money for a common defense upon a population and revenue basis. Dr. Jameson intends to propose the organization of some plan whereby contributions from each colony should be equitably fixed on the condition that colonies be represented upon the imperial council, at which questions concerning the peace of the Empire shall be discussed.

Premier Ward, of New Zealand, favors increasing the colonial naval contributions to the imperial defence. Australia is determined to bring up the Asiatic exclusion question, and Premier Ward declared, on being interviewed on the subject, that New Zealand was against the admission of Chinese and Japanese, between whom and New Zealanders he sees the inevitable struggle for supremacy. The

colonial said: "We object to being bound by treaties in which we have no voice to admit Asiatics freely."

The government has reserved fifty rooms in the Hotel Cecil for the entertainment of the premiers and their staffs and families. The visitors will be banqueted extensively, and will be given the freedom of several cities.

GERMANY'S REPRESENTATIVE

Kiel, April 6.—The German cruiser *Roon*, which is to be one of the warships to represent Germany at the Jamestown exposition, today received orders to sail April 8 for Hampton Roads.

TORONTO'S WATER REVENUE

Toronto, April 6.—City Treasurer Coady says the water works department will show a surplus of \$3000. For seven years there have been deficits, while the gross amount received was \$210,000. The surplus is due to the increase in consumers.

FIRE AT LION'S HEAD

Lion's Head, Ont., April 6.—The Royal hotel and stables, owned by J. A. Morrow, and the dwelling house of J. A. Bruin, with most of their contents, were burned this morning. Both buildings were insured. George Webster, a young man, while endeavoring to help quench the flames, fell from a ladder and broke his leg.

MISCREANT IN THE TOILS

Hamilton, Ont., April 6.—Sidney Jones, arrested in Toronto a few days ago on the charge of attempting to blow up the boiler of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, was found guilty at the police court this morning and remanded for a week for sentence. It was shown that Jones had deliberately turned off the water from the boiler because he had a grievance against the company, an explosion being narrowly averted.

SUBMITS PROPOSITION FOR REGULAR SERVICE

A. E. White Illustrates How New Westminster-Victoria Route Would Pay

The merchants of New Westminster are anxious for a revival of trade with Victoria, and according to A. E. White, secretary of the board of trade of the Royal City, a regular and direct steamer service which, he says, is all that is required to bring this about, can be secured, if the people principally interested will use sufficient energy in the right direction.

The present irregularity of direct service is due to the fact that enough business has not been offered to warrant the C. P. N. company in doing anything in the way of improvement, but while in the city yesterday Mr. White submitted to Capt. Troup, a scheme whereby he believes the volume of freight to be handled directly between the two cities could be greatly increased with mutual advantage to shipper, consignee and carrier.

New Westminster imports large quantities of goods from the old country and California and some from the Orient. This is all taken past Victoria and discharged at Vancouver where it is transferred to the British Columbia Electric Railway company to be carried to its destination. Mr. White says this freight would reach New Westminster quicker and in better condition if it were discharged from the big ships at Victoria, and carried from here on a direct steamer. Especially is this the case with goods from California which are carried past Victoria to Seattle and back to Vancouver for tranship to the Royal City. With what freight the wholesalers of this city would have to offer there should, if this suggestion is carried out, be sufficient to make the Victoria-New Westminster service pay. The scheme would also relieve the congestion that at times causes delay in transfer at the Terminal City. The merchants of New Westminster desire to do more business with the wholesale houses of the capital, and would like to assist in the inauguration of a regular service by patronizing it liberally.

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Jean Prevost, minister of fisheries at Quebec, is understood that Secretary Root has announced his intention of bringing the matter to the notice of the British ambassador, Mr. Bryce.

In his letter to the secretary, Senator Proctor said that the people of Vermont are very indignant over the action of the Quebec authorities.

"There is," he wrote, "a United States government hatchery, built and operated by the United States fish commission, six miles up the Mississippi river from the place where the Canadian licensed sellers are operating, and the Quebec government, besides its shameful breach of faith, deliberately injures and insults our government by licensing seining to catch all fish that are on the way to our hatchery, where their spawn would be taken and hatched and young fish be put back in the lake for the benefit of Canadians and Americans alike.

"Does not this situation, Mr. Secretary, call for peremptory action on your part?"

REBATE CASES

Minneapolis, Minn., April 6.—Upon agreeing to a stipulation of facts as to fifteen counts involving illegal rebates, the Great Northern railroad was found guilty today and was fined \$15,000 by Judge Page Morris in the federal district court. This procedure, it is stated, is to facilitate an appeal by the railroad, based on the question whether it is possible to bring a prosecution under the law on charges which the road alleges are converted in the new Hepburn law. With the appeal in view, both sides stipulate that the fine imposed shall in no way be construed as a precedent in other cases. The rebate cases against the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road were taken up by the court after the disposition of the Great Northern matter.

WATER FAMINE RELIEVED

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., April 6.—The break in a water main here, which necessitated closing down the waterworks, leaving the city without the protection and 12,000 people with no water for domestic use, has been repaired and the service resumed.

STARVING CHINESE EAT BODIES FROM GRAVES

Horrible Results of Famine Reported From Stricken District

MORE HELP IS BADLY NEEDED

Only Hope for Millions of People Lies in Contributions of Money and Food From Abroad

Washington, April 6.—To correct an erroneous report that has found general circulation with harmful results, the Red Cross society today issued the following statement in regard to the famine in China.

The famine in China is unprecedented in severity, and the period of greatest agony is yet to come. Many weeks must pass before there will be relief from the new crops, and hundreds of thousands—yes, millions—of people are kept alive only through the day's work. The Red Cross society today issued the following statement in regard to the famine in China.

The following cablegram received by the editor of the Christian Herald from the editor of the North China News, terrible as it may be, speaks only the truth: "Shanghai, China, April 6, 1907. Klopsch, New York. Approaching period of severest famine. Authenticated instances of corpses exhumed; cannibalism. Foreign relief working effectively, maintaining whole districts until harvest."

"When people have been reduced to such straits that they will dig up and eat their own dead, the severity and wide extent of the famine can be realized."

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND

Newcastle, Eng., April 6.—The final game in the international series of association football was played here today between England and Scotland, and resulted in a draw. The score was 1-1. Wales thus takes the championship series, for the first time in the history of the matches. An enormous crowd of people witnessed the game.

SEALING STEAMER MISSING

St. John's, Nfld., April 6.—The sealing steamer *Southern Cross*, which left this port March 11th with 172 men, has not been seen since it is feared she has met with an accident. The steamers *Adventure* and *Panther*, which came in today, reported that except for the *Southern Cross*, the entire sealing fleet has been accounted for. It is thought that she may have been driven from the sealing grounds, and is now jammed in the ice floes far north. The ice is still thick at many points along the coast.

King Edward's Visit to Spanish Monarch

Preparations for Grand Reception—Suspected Anarchist Arrested at Toulon

Toulon, France, April 6.—Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria arrived here today and went on board the royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*. The police arrested a German on a small steamer in the vicinity of the royal yacht.

He could not explain his presence on the vessel and was detained on suspicion of being an anarchist.

The appearance in Washington of a minister from Salvador, with larger powers, who is believed also to be authorized to speak for Honduras, seemed to afford the opportunity for diplomatic action here. Therefore a series of conferences began today at the state department between these interested parties, which it is stated will probably lead to a peaceful settlement of the troubles, a settlement that frequently marks the life of these Central American compacts. The basis for the agreement is yet to be defined in its details. Indeed, it was explained that beyond the agreement among the parties to the conference that the time had now come for action by them. The plan had not been perfected.

Guatemala City, Guatemala, April 6.

The representative of the Associated Press had an interview yesterday with President Manuel Cabrera, who authorized the correspondent to make the following statement:

"Guatemala views with extreme regret the present strained disturbed relations that exist between the other republics of Central America. The government of Guatemala works for peace and would welcome with particular pleasure an arrangement between all parties concerned guaranteed by the Washington government. This, we consider, is the only satisfactory solution of the present situation in Central America."

DR. DRUMMOND'S DEATH IS DEEPLY LAMENTED

Succumbed to Illness at Cobalt—Iron Smelting Plant in Prospect

Ottawa, April 6.—Profound regret is expressed here at the death at Cobalt today of Dr. W. H. Drummond, the poet of the habitant.

N. Thompson, of Vancouver, will leave for England next Saturday. Now that the government has decided to grant a bounty on Canadian iron smelted by electricity, Mr. Thompson is satisfied that he can raise the necessary capital for the establishment of a plant in British Columbia.

Dominion revenue for the nine months ending with March 31 was \$65,814,457, an increase of \$8,800,000 over the corresponding part of last year. The expenditure on ordinary account was \$100,000 greater and on capital account \$1,000,000 greater than that of last year.

RUSSIAN RUMORS DENIED

London, April 6.—Major James F. B. Martin, comptroller and treasurer of the household of Prince Christian, father of Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, today authorized denial of the report circulated by the Daily Mirror of this city, of the engagement of the princess to the Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, which the major declared to be absolutely without foundation.

The Daily Mirror, in addition to declaring that a marriage had been arranged between Grand Duke Michael and the Princess Victoria, added that the lower house of parliament was to be abolished and that a military dictatorship was to be established, that the Emperor of Russia proposed abdication within a month and that the Grand Duke Michael would be appointed regent during the infancy of the heir to the throne.

LOOTED A BANK</

Use Electric Power

THOSE WHO HAVE USED IT WILL HAVE NO OTHER

Mr. W. F. Bullen, Managing Director of the B. C. Marine and Railways Co., Ltd., says:—During the past three months we have installed extra sixty-five h.p. motors to run the air compressor plant in our ship building yards. We are exceedingly pleased with the result. The service is good and the charges moderate.

All our other customers are equally satisfied. Call and get particulars.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

Corner Fort and Langley Streets.

Famous Irish Biscuits

Jacobs, Dublin.

Wee Pet - - -	per pkt.	15c.
Polo - - -	" "	15c.
Household Mixed, 19 kinds, per lb.		15c.

W. O. WALLACE

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Tel. 312. The Family Grocer

FOR MEN ONLY

JAEGER

UNDERWEAR in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter weights manufactured entirely from pure soft wool, carded and spun by the JAEGER process which eliminates all impurities and makes the fabric so delicately soft and fleecy as to make the wearing a positive pleasure and not an irritant. No foreign coloring matter is used in these garments, they are entirely pure, unadulterated wool.

JAEGER Pure Wool

CAUTION!—To checkmate the dishonest use of the name of JAEGER, look for the label on each article, and insist that goods be invoiced "JAEGER."

PER SUIT in accordance with weight and size, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$8.00.

MEN'S COMBINATIONS, elastic knees, double-seated, up, from \$4.25.

WILSONS'

"THE COMPLETE CLOTHIERS"

Sole Agents for Men's Jaeger Wear
83 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

DON'T BE AN OLD TIMER, USE MODERN PRODUCTS.

ATLANTIC COPPER PAINT

Is the Best Copper Paint made for Yachts, Launches and all wooden vessels.

THE BRITISH AMERICA PAINT CO.,
VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. CALGARY.

ATLANTIC COPPER PAINT

FOR LAUNCHES, YACHTS, SHIPS, ETC. USED BY ALL THE LARGEST USERS OF COPPER PAINT.

Made and Guaranteed by

British America Paint Company

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS

Henry Clay Bock & Co.
Africana Manuel Garcia

WHOLESALE BY

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
VICTORIA, B. C.

Subscribe for The Colonist

British Columbia's Leading Paper

CEMENT SIDEWALKS

AROUND CITY HALL

Work of Improvement to be Undertaken at Once—Creosoting Plant

Work will in all probability be undertaken in the course of the present week on the construction of the cement sidewalks on Pandora, Cormorant and Douglas streets, around the city hall. The granite curbs have now all been put into place and everything is ready for the commencement of operations. The work is being done in accordance with the resolution passed by the council last year, by which it was decided to replace the old asphalt walks by pavements of a more modern character. It has now been decided to continue the walk on Douglas street from the city hall to Johnson, and the rickety old wooden walk which now serves on that stretch of the street will soon become a thing of the past.

Work on the construction of the new cement walks has up to the present been delayed on account of the shortage of gravel. This difficulty has now been overcome, and City Engineer Topp states that there is nothing to interfere with the carrying out of the plans.

It is also proposed to block pave the streets around the city hall, together with the similar treatment of Government and Yates streets having also been determined on last year. Although this has now been hanging over for some time, it is still a matter of doubt when it will be carried out, this depending entirely upon the construction of the proposed creosoting plant.

The creosoting plant is providing lots of worry for the civic officials. In the first place considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting satisfactory tenders, owing to the fact that all the machine shops are crowded with orders, and are unable to undertake to supply the plant in such short order as the city would like. This difficulty has been to a large extent disposed of, City Engineer Topp announcing that several tenders have now been received by the city. Now, however, a change has been made in the plans of the city, by the failure of the incinerator bylaw to pass at the polls. It had been planned to run the creosoting plant by means of power supplied by the burning of the garbage. This idea has now been performed, relinquished, and plans for supplying the power from an ordinary furnace and boiler are being made.

It is possible that tenders for the construction of the creosoting plant may be considered at the meeting of the council on Monday evening, but that the contract will then be awarded appears hardly likely. It is probable that it will take at least another week's work before matters are ready for the awarding of the contract. Once it has been awarded work will be pushed ahead with all possible speed, and it is hoped that it may be rushed to completion within two months of the commencement of work.

Y. M. C. A. MEN HERE

Everything Now Ready for the Big Anniversary Celebration

A large contingent of 35 men arrived from Vancouver last night by the Princess Victoria and were escorted at once to the Y. M. C. A., where they were entertained to a banquet before the basketball games at the drill hall. Accompanying the visitors were General Secretary Graham and Physical Director Smith, to assist in tomorrow's anniversary services. Earlier in the day, State Secretary Willcox of Washington, General Secretary Nevins and Physical Director Booth of Tacoma, and Field Secretary W. M. Parsons of Minneapolis arrived. All took part in the informal banquet at the Y. M. C. A. and will speak in the city churches today.

The chief services will be the big men's meeting in the new Grand theatre at 4 p.m., addressed by John Mayne Dean of Seattle, "Stern Truths to Men Only." In the evening at 8:30, in the new Grand, a monster mass meeting will be held for men and women, when W. M. Parsons, J. M. Graham and A. S. Allen, of Seattle, will speak. Special soloists and the orchestra will assist.

The only alterations in the church services are an addition. The coming of Mr. Parsons will add interest to St. Andrew's Presbyterian in the morning, and in the evening Mr. Parsons will speak in the Metropolitan Methodist church with Mr. Allen. The evening service will take the form of a platform meeting.

At the Monday evening banquet to business men, for the discussion of building policy, subscriptions will not be canvassed. A sprint appeared in the Colonist of Saturday which said subscriptions would be canvassed. Only a free discussion will take place.

FUNERAL SERVICES

The funeral took place yesterday of Mary Ann Carlow, whose death occurred recently. The cortège left the family residence on Oak Bay avenue at 1 o'clock, and thence proceeded to the Ross Bay cemetery, where interment took place. The services, both at the house and graveside, were conducted by Rev. Mr. McCoy. Many mourners followed the body on its way to its last resting place. The pall-bearers were S. Holman, D. Baker, A. Stewart and W. Drysdale.

The remains of the late Richard Beauchamp were laid at rest in the Ross Bay cemetery yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place from the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co.'s parlors on Government street. Rev. W. Leslie Clay conducted the services both at the parlors and the graveside. The pallbearers were T. Gold, J. Barnett, A. M. Young, J. Silver, R. Carter and D. Davies.

The funeral of L. Nixon will take place this afternoon from Hanna's undertaking parlors, Yates street. Leaving the parlors at 3 p.m., the cortège will proceed to St. Barnabas Church, where services will be held by Rev. E. G. Miller. The members of the local Lodge of the F. O. E. of which deceased was a member will accompany the body to the grave. The late Mr. Nixon was a native of Rochester, Essex, England, having been the son of Rev. William Nixon of that place. He was 33 years of age and had been in this city for a number of years. He leaves a wife—the daughter of Mrs. Holness of Spring Ridge—and one daughter to mourn his loss.

Collegiate School

The head master of the Collegiate school will be at home on Monday morning to receive parents and enroll new scholars.

Ball to be Held

The Companions of the Forest are arranging for a ball to be held on April 8 at the Victoria Hall. Everything has been done to make the affair a success, and it promises to be very enjoyable. Miss Thain will provide the music.

Death of Mrs. Findley

The death occurred last evening of Mrs. William T. Findley of 107 Blanchard avenue. The late Mrs. Findley was 54 years of age and was a native of Richmond, P. Q. She had been a resident of this city for a number of years. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from Hanna's undertaking parlors. Rev. Dr. Campbell will conduct the services.

The Empress Hotel

A Winnipeg despatch says: "Hayter Reed, having returned from a trip of inspection of western hotels of the Canadian Pacific railway, has made the progress being made on the new hotel at Victoria is very satisfactory. Many of the rooms in the building are already finished to the last detail. He says there is little doubt that the building will be ready for opening this summer, and it is hoped that provision may be made to take care of a considerable portion of the tourist traffic in Victoria this year."

Gely-Moran

Albert Gely and Miss Moran, both of Vancouver, were united in the bonds of holy matrimony by His Grace Archbishop Orth at St. Andrew's (R. C.) cathedral on Monday last. The wedding was a very pretty one. The bride was becomingly attired in a gown of white silk trimmed with real lace, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. She was attended by Mrs. Ernest Anderson, who wore a dress of cream cashmere and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The groom was supported by E. Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Gely left for Vancouver, where they will take up their residence. They were the recipients of many splendid presents.

James Bay Minstrel Show

The James Bay minstrels are making elaborate preparations for their big show which will be put on at the Victoria theatre early in May. Regular rehearsals are being held and the end men are preparing a number of jokes which are said to be good ones. The rehearsals are being held under the supervision of Prof. Judges. The musical part of the programme is in the hands of Bandmaster Rumsby, and the selection that has been made will delight the hearts of all music-lovers.

The Fifth regiment orchestra will furnish the music, and like the singers, they are already practising their pieces. There will be a full dress parade on the day of the show and nothing will be left undone that will tend to make the affair a success.

ASSISTANCE WANTED

IN NEW WESTMINSTER

Deputation Tells Government of Rush of Work in Registry Office

A deputation from New Westminster, composed of A. E. White, J. S. Clute, Jr., and H. T. Thrift, waited on the provincial government yesterday, requesting an increase in the numerical strength of the clerical staff of the registry office of the Royal City. The reason they advanced in support of their request was the fact that the exchange of realty of that city had become so much brisker within recent months that the present staff was absolutely unable to keep up with the business imposed on them. So great was the rush that they had got behind in making transfers of property to the extent of eleven hundred applications. Under the circumstances it was their opinion that the administration would be justified in making the appointments needed to make it sufficient to permit them to keep up with their duties.

It is apparent from this representation that the public of New Westminster generally, and the real estate agents in particular, find themselves confronting much the same problem as that with which Victorians had to cope some months ago. The latter took the same action as has been adopted by the citizens of New Westminster, namely, that of petitioning the government to provide the assistance necessary to handle the rush. In the case of this city the attorney-general promptly acceded to the request and, as a result, the affairs of the local land registry office are being conducted much more expeditiously than has been the case in the past.

Members of the executive, in responding to the New Westminster deputation, assured them that their request would be given immediate and serious consideration.

Smith & Champion, upholsterers and furniture dealers, 100-102 Douglas St., are the beginners in this city of a new custom, while they do considerable credit business, they wish to encourage and protect the cash customer, and to do this they have decided to give a spot cash discount of 10 per cent. Those in need of furniture will readily see the saving this means. To those who usually pay their accounts at the end of the month they give a discount of 5 per cent, but no discount after thirty days. They believe that by so doing they will both benefit themselves and the general public. See their ad elsewhere in this issue for particulars.

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT

Nelson University Club Objects to Proposed Change

Nelson, April 6.—At a special meeting of the University Club of Nelson, held today, it was moved by Dr. Arthur, seconded by Rev. F. H. Graham, and resolved: "That the University Club of Nelson regards the proposal to deduct from the land grant for the provincial university all revenues derived from minerals, coal and timber or upon such lands as a menace to the future efficiency, if not to the very existence, of the university; that it is the conviction of the club that such deduction would render the grant inadequate for the purposes for which it is intended; that this club therefore earnestly requests the government of British Columbia to adopt the endowment bill as introduced."

DYKE COMMISSIONERS

ARRIVE FROM SUMAS

Will Interview Government in Regard to Aid for Their Scheme

Four of the five members of the board of dyking commissioners of the municipality of Sumas will interview the government tomorrow in regard to the scheme which is now being considered for the reclamation of a large area of land in that district. Some time ago the same gentlemen waited on the government in regard to the same matter, their purpose being to secure financial aid in carrying out their scheme. The case of the commissioners was fully laid before the cabinet on the occasion of their previous audience, at the commencement of the present session, and they are hoping that on Monday they will receive some definite reply from the government.

The scheme which the commission has on hand involves the rescue of considerably over thirty thousand acres of land from the clutches of the Fraser. The land is situated on what is known as Sumas prairie, a tract of low lying meadow on the bank of the river, between New Westminster and Chilliwack. It is composed of the Sumas dyking and development company. The cost of the undertaking will be \$100,000, and it is a part of this enormous sum which the commissioners wish the government to provide.

At present the farmers in the neighborhood are not unduly wealthy, and inasmuch as the payment of the interest and sinking fund on this debt alone would mean an average assessment of \$2.23 an acre on all the land benefited, a tax which the additional levy for maintenance would bring up to \$3.00 a year, they are hesitating about the advisability of imposing on themselves so heavy a load of debt. Should not state aid be granted it is possible that they may decide that they are unable to shoulder so onerous a burden, and may refuse to take up the scheme.

As the terms on which the development company has offered to purchase the dyking bonds are regarded as unusually easy, and as the whole scheme is one of the best that has been drawn out for the purpose, and will have the effect, if carried out of reclaiming an immense amount of land, the commissioners are unwilling to see it go by the board, and are making a strong effort to secure government aid.

INSANT WOMAN'S DEATH

Burned in Fire That Destroyed a Sanitarium

South Windham, Conn., April 6.—One woman, Mrs. Laura Backus, insane patient, lost her life in the fire which destroyed the Grand View sanitarium here early today. All the other patients were taken out of the building without harm, although there was no time to clothe them.

The sanitarium was a three-story frame structure, formerly used as a summer hotel, but of late years conducted as a private hotel for invalids. The fire started from a chimney, and the smoke filling his room awoke Dr. J. H. Miller, the house physician, who aroused the staff and began removal of the sixteen patients. Many of them objected to being taken out without their clothes, and several had to be removed by force.

One man refused to leave a room on the third floor, and was taken out of a window and down a ladder by a fireman after a desperate struggle.

Mrs. Backus, who had been taken from her room and placed in a lower hall, could not be found, and Dr. Miller believes that she rushed upstairs again and was burned to death.

The property loss is placed at \$20,000.

There is no safer or surer investment on the market today, with a certain gain in value, than

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GUARANTEE ABOUT THE PARAGON

Operates easily.
Washes clean.
Will wash with least amount of water.
Has largest clothes capacity.
Will do double the amount of washing in the same length of time.
Will not injure the garments.
Can not get out of order.
No hoops to rust or fall off.
No complicated machinery; therefore no broken parts to be replaced.

Whatever your prejudices may be against washers, you should try the PARAGON. It does not partially cleanse the clothes, leaving them to be finished by hand, but does the work perfectly, dispensing with the wash-board and hand rubbing altogether.

It saves time and labor, keeps the heat and steam inside the washer, and does not "roll" or "wad" the clothing.

Any wringer can be adjusted to the "PARAGON."

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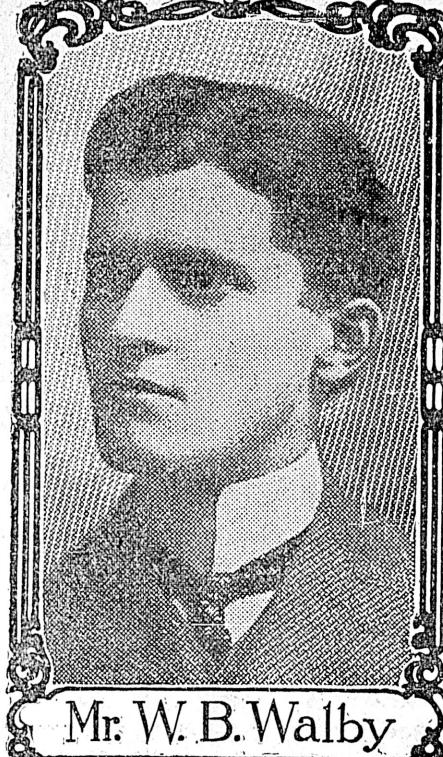
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A CASE OF BRONCHIAL CATARRH PROMPTLY RELIEVED BY PE-RU-NA

Bronchial
Catarrh
Unless
Stopped
Often
Spreads
To
The
Lungs,
Causing
Consumption



Mr. W.B. Walby

Mr. Walby, of Ontario, Canada, a Victim of Bronchial Catarrh, Reports Himself Completely Cured In Three Weeks.

M.R.W.B. WALBY, The Grand Union, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, writes:

"I have been taking *Peruna* for catarrh of the bronchial tubes for three weeks, and was truly surprised to find that it effected a complete cure.

"I had heard good reports of this medicine, but had never really known of its

valuable qualities until I tried it for myself, and found it such a fine remedy that I feel like writing you this.

"You have no doubt hundreds of endorsements, but no one is more sincere or pleased to endorse it than I am, because I have found it of such benefit to myself."

Catarrh of the bronchial tubes often very quickly becomes catarrh of the lungs. Catarrh of the lungs makes the patient an easy victim to the germs that cause tuberculosis. Sound lungs protect themselves against disease germs.

Peruna has acquired a lasting reputation in relieving catarrh of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs. This prevents the tubercular bacilli from gaining any foothold in the lungs, and saves the patient from the inevitable result.

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WE INVITE YOU to inspect our display of NEW designs and finishes in BUILDERS' HARDWARE. We have just imported the very latest in LOCKS, BUTTS, SASH FASTS AND LIFTS, BOLTS, PLATES and COMPLETE CABINET FURNISHINGS, and are able to offer all these lines COMPLETE throughout in style and finish.

It will pay you to examine both goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

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LANDSCAPE SURVEYOR CHARMED BY VICTORIA

Cadboro Bay Will Rival Most Beautiful Residential Section in America

This city is soon to have added to its already numerous attractions a residential suburb which for beauty and charm will rival anything of its class in America. This is the impression gathered by Colonist reporter from John C. Olmstead, of the firm of Olmstead Brothers, landscape surveyors, of Brookline, Mass., who was registered at the Drury yesterday.

Mr. Olmstead was in the city for the purpose of looking over the Cadboro Bay property, recently purchased from the Hudson's Bay company by Oldfield & Gardner, of Winnipeg, with a view of formulating a plan for its subdivision into residential sites in a manner best fitted to preserve its great natural beauty and charm.

"The property," said Mr. Olmstead, "has great natural advantages and will make a charming residential section when the plans for its subdivision are carried out. It consists of some four hundred and sixty acres lying east of the Cadboro Bay road and about three-quarters of a mile north of the Willows, with a charming outlook upon the water, while at the same time it is sheltered from the violence of heavy wind storms.

"The southern portion is practically cleared and the remainder is a large open forest of oak trees, which is in itself an unusual thing. With a little care in the laying out of the property most of these beautiful trees can be preserved and will make a fine environment for the upbuilding of a district of beautiful homes."

Continuing, Mr. Olmstead said that it was the intention of the firm owning the property to exercise the greatest care in laying it out to the best advantage, and his present trip was merely for a preliminary look over the ground. A topographical map was in course of preparation, and as soon as it was finished he expected to return to Victoria and advise definitely as to the most suitable plan of subdivision to be followed. Provision would be made in the company's deeds to prevent any possibility of property in the section being used as factory sites, and building restrictions would also be incorporated in each agreement of sale with a view to preserving the suburb as a high-class residential district. Such a district, he thought, would surely be welcome to the many people of wealth who are coming from the prairie and mountain country to make permanent homes for themselves in this city.

Speaking of the city of Victoria, Mr. Olmstead expressed the opinion that its exceptionally fine situation would make it one of the most popular residential cities on the Pacific coast. He spoke from the standpoint of the landscape artist rather than from that of the business man, and thought that the fine climate and fine scenery must inevitably lead to a Greater Victoria of beautiful homes.

Mr. Olmstead is a land surveyor of many years' experience, having first taken up the work with his father and brother in 1875. Since that time the firm has laid out over 250 public parks in the United States, among them being the World's Fair grounds and sixteen other parks in the city of Chicago. All the parks of the city of Buffalo, many in Atlanta, New Orleans, and other cities of the east and south, the grounds of sixty universities and colleges, and thousands of private estates throughout the United States bear witness to the genius of Mr. Olmstead in creating beauty spots on the earth.

Mr. Olmstead expects to return to Victoria in about six weeks to complete his work here, and expects that his various contracts will keep him on the Pacific coast all summer. He left last evening for Seattle, where he is at present engaged in the preliminary work of laying out the grounds for the forthcoming Alaska exposition.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 50¢.

THE STAGE.

Mrs. Wiggs and Party
Mrs. Wiggs and her interesting family and friends of the Cabbage Patch will be the next attraction at the Victoria theatre. The familiar characters will all be there under the protecting care of the plain but kindly Mrs. Wiggs from her geographic offspring—Asia, Australia and Europe—down to Lovely Mary, Miss Hazy, Mr. Stubbins, Mrs. Elchorn, Mrs. Schultz, Chris Hazy, Billy Wiggs and all the rest. The character of Mrs. Wiggs has been made

GOT A PAIN IN YOUR BACK?

You get a pain in your back, and you wonder what is the matter. You perhaps pay no attention to it. Backache is caused by imperfect action of the kidneys, in fact, is the first sign of kidney trouble to follow.

The kidneys, proper, are composed of a close network of fibrous tissue, interlaced with tiny elastic fibres. Their object is the excretion of the uric acid, and other poisonous matter composing the urine, from the blood.

They are continuously at work to preserve the general health of the body and most people are troubled with some form of kidney trouble, but do not suspect it.

Some of the symptoms are: A feeling of weakness in the small of the back, sharp pains in back, puffiness under the eyes, and swelling of the feet and ankles, urinary trouble such as suppressed urination, excess urination, cloudy, thick or highly colored urine, etc.

Mr. J. L. Whiting, Osnabruck Centre, Ont. writes: "I suffered for two years with kidney trouble. I had terrible pains in my back, hips and legs. I could not sleep and had a poor appetite. I took four Kidney Pills, and the pains left me, my appetite returned and I now sleep well. I can recommend Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from kidney trouble."

Four Kidney Pills are 60 cents per box or boxes for 50¢ at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Dean Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

as interesting in the dramatization by Mrs. Flexner as Mrs. Rice made it in the book. The stage drawing is apparently "true to life," to use a well worn comparison, and even if it does not completely correspond with one's idea of the character formed by reading of the book, it is suggestive enough to create the proper dramatic illusion. It is not necessary to dwell upon the happenings in Mrs. Wig's Patch beyond saying that the marriage of the time, Mrs. Mazie, to the veteran Mr. Stubbins furnishes to the gists of comedy and that the story of Lovely Mary and Little Tommy involving Mr. Stubbins' fall from grace and final restoration give the touch of the pathetic that serves to show the true worth of Mrs. Wig's character.

The New Grand

The programme for the coming week at the New Grand will be considerably longer than that of last week and will include eight numbers in all. Among the features will be Soupe and Sloan, burlesque magicians, The Two Cassettes, European whirlwind dancers; Rawls and Von Kaufman, in their original comedy sketches, "Mush," O. H. Cushing and Cora Merrill, travesty artists; as Anthony and Cleopatra, Belle Belmont, the people's favorite in song and stories; George F. Keane,



THE TWO CASSETTAS,

Whirlwind Dancers at the New Grand Theatre.

singing the illustrated song, "Take a Sail in My Boat." New moving pictures entitled "Foul Play," and "Papa's 'Poof and Peasant," by Prof. Nagel's orchestra.

Watson's Theatre

In accordance with generally expressed sentiment, Mr. Pringle has made arrangements to produce two very clever comedies at the Watson this week. The past week was a very successful one, owing principally to the new prestige gained through the two excellent plays given. Attendance was good in spite of the inclement weather. The Pringle company made many new friends. This week will be started with a three-act comedy originally produced in England, entitled "Eccles Girls." Unlike most comedies, this one is strengthened with a plot, and the opportunities for fun-making are manifold. The latter half of the week will also be devoted to a good comedy in which every member of the company will be seen at their best. With the advertising which followed their work of last week, this week should be a very prosperous one for the Pringle company.

WANTS BEEF COMMISSION.

Alberta Will Move for Same, Even If It Has To Stand Alone.

The Edmonton Morning Journal in its issue of Wednesday last says:

"The beef commission is very much alive and we intend to carry it through, even if Alberta has to conduct the enquiry alone," said Hon. W. T. Finlay, minister of agriculture for Alberta, who came up from the south Monday.

"When do you intend to start it?" asked The Journal.

"We have started already. Manitoba has signified her willingness to co-operate in the investigation and I shall go east to Winnipeg next week in order to be there on the 10th inst. to make final arrangements with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture regarding the matter."

"How about Saskatchewan; will they take part in it?"

"Some time ago I wrote inviting that province to join us in the work but up to the present time I have received no reply. I shall wire them, however, and if they are willing to co-operate in the work we will meet in Regina, instead of Winnipeg, to make arrangements."

"Will British Columbia be likely to join in the work?" queried the Journal.

"No," said Mr. Finlay. "We wrote inviting that province to take part but they replied that the question was of little interest to them."

Mr. Finlay explained that arrangements would be made to have the commission meet at the central points in each province interested, and evidence would be taken from the farmers, ranchers, cattle buyers, shippers and others.

"What will be considered by the commission?"

"Oh, everything in connection with the growing, marketing and shipping of beef cattle. Enquiries will be made into the selling of cattle and the price received, the freight charged for shipping, the difference in the price paid for beef cattle and the price charged by retailers and other matters of interest."

"Why not have a commission investigate matters in connection with the pork industry also?" suggested the Journal.

"We will," said Mr. Finlay. "That will be considered at the same time as the beef inquiry is conducted."

Asked as to the poultry fattening stations in the province, Mr. Finlay said that the work was being pushed forward vigorously by A. W. Foley, poultry expert. It is the intention of the department to establish poultry fattening stations at all points where there are creameries, so that the sour

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Duly Instructed by Milne, Esq., will sell by public auction at his residence,

111 Humboldt Street

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at 2 p. m.

Extension Table, 6 Dining Chairs, 2

Easy Chairs, 2 occasional Tables,

Couch, Rocker, Sideboard, Linoleum, 3

Iron Beds, Oak Dresser, Elm Bureau

and Washstand, Fine Oak Bureau

and Washstand, 4 Springs, 3 Mattresses, Bedroom Chairs, Toilet ware,

Oilcloth, Heater Stove, Crockery,

Enamel ware, Curtains, Vases, Jardinières, Range, Garden Tools, Hose,

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THE BIG DRY GOODS STORE.

Quality House

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To All American Citizens:

Will all American citizens residing in Victoria kindly call at the consult-
ation, and register their names and ad-
dresses, or drop postal cards to Ameri-
can consul. A rough census of Ameri-
can citizen residents in this city has
been requested by state department.

ABRAHAM E. SMITH,

American Consul.

Messrs. WILLIAMS & JANION

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 35 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

One year \$5.00
Six months 2.50
Three months 1.25

THE UNIVERSITY BILL

The discussion of the University Bill is interesting. One of the criticisms directed against it is that it is not a complete measure, but leaves many matters to be determined later. This is not a reasonable criticism. The proposal is a new departure in educational matters in this province, and if the present Bill does little more than affirm the principle of liberal public aid by means of a land appropriation towards the establishment on a large scale of a provincial university, leaving details to be worked out later, it will be a decided advance in the right direction. Two proposals were made to reduce the acreage to be devoted to university purposes. Mr. Haworthwaite wanted it cut down from 2,000,000 to 50,000 acres; then he changed his mind and wanted it made 150,000 acres. Mr. Haworthwaite's conception of what funds ought to be at the disposal of a great provincial university are extremely narrow. Mr. Macdonald wished to cut the area in two. He thought 1,000,000 acres would be sufficient. This would, he thought, be equal to an endowment of \$2,000,000, and in his view would be ample. We find ourselves unable to agree with Mr. Macdonald. As we look at the matter an endowment of double the amount named by him would be by no means excessive for such an educational institution as ought to be established in the province. In this great mineralized land we ought to have the finest School of Mines in the world; in a province where we have such forest resources, we ought to have a School of Forestry equal to any existing anywhere. We need the highest type of technical education, including instruction in agriculture. These things all will cost a great deal of money, and we submit that those who are charged with the establishment of the University ought not to be limited to small expenditures, but should be placed in a position to establish an institution in keeping with the character of the province. Moreover the University ought to be independent of any further legislative support than is given by the land appropriation.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

The Winnipeg Tribune is very much in doubt as to whether we really have representative government in Canada or any of the provinces thereof. That is something about which the Colonist has its doubts. Of course our representative bodies are representative in the sense that they consist of members elected by the people, but it is undeniable that we are fast drifting away from the true principles of representation. We have party government, and this may or may not be representative government. Generally speaking we think it is not. If some enthusiastic person asks a representative of the constituency in which he resides to take up any question and discuss it frankly and independently in parliament or the legislature, he is almost certain to be met by the response that the member approached will do as requested, if by so doing he will not embarrass his political leader. It does not make the least difference whether that leader is in the government or the opposition, nothing must be done, which will have a tendency to embarrass him in his plans either for getting in or staying in. But perhaps the greatest of all obstacles to the development of the true principles of representative government is the party caucus. Let us for a moment see how this works out. A political leader has something which he wishes to bring before the legislative body of which he is a member. Before doing so, he calls his supporters together, and after more or less discussion a vote is taken. As a majority go, so all the others go, unless one or more of them have the temerity to threaten "to bolt the caucus," in which event the measure is likely to be withdrawn. No chances can be taken as to what the other side of the House may do. Let us assume that the legislative body consists of 100 members besides the Speaker, of whom 40 are on one side and 60 on the other. The government brings down a measure. Opposition to it is developed in caucus, but finally on a vote being taken it is found that 31 of the members of the party are in favor of the measure. It is therefore safe to pass the House. The opposition also hold a caucus on the same measure. A majority of them will oppose it. Therefore they will all oppose it. It might happen that all the opposition would oppose it, and if they did and if the government supporters were free to oppose it the vote would stand 31 for and 69 against; but under caucus rule the vote would be 60 for and 40 against. The sentiments of the legislature thus expressed would be very likely to be representative of the sentiments of the country. Party government, political expediency,

and caucus rule are sapping the very foundations of our so-called system of representative government. We used to say in Canada once upon a time that the only responsibility known in the government of the United States was to the party caucus, but we can no longer cast this charge in the face of our neighbors.

Undoubtedly we need in Canada to get back closer to first principles and to a system under which ministers introduced measures and took their chances of carrying them after open debate. One reason why we have fallen under the domination of the caucus is that we have lost sight of the real principle of ministerial responsibility. The fact that a government is defeated upon a measure does not necessarily involve the resignation of the ministers. That is for them to decide, or for the Crown or its representative, and it is difficult to suggest a case in which the Crown would call upon a ministry to resign because it had been defeated upon any measure. After defeat upon such a vote, the ministry may very well consider if it will face a direct vote of want of confidence, and it ought to be remembered that every adverse vote is not one of want of confidence. If this were kept in mind there would be less party caucusing and more representative government.

THE CONFERENCE

British papers are alarmed lest the Colonial Conference shall be a failure. They are going about it in a fair way to make it so. The London Express thinks that, unless a resolution favoring Imperial preference is passed, the Conference will be abortive, and the Aberdeen Free Press is of the opinion that the same result will follow unless Australia is able to induce the Colonial premiers to crystallize the conference into a permanent body. This looks like an endeavor to exploit the conference for party purposes. A conference is a gathering called to enable the members of it to confer. There was a conference at Charlottetown, another at Quebec and a third in London before the terms of Confederation were agreed upon. There may be several conferences before very much is accomplished in the way of a permanent organization of the Empire.

In regard to preferential trade, there is a distinct effort on the part of English Conservatives to turn the Conference to the political advantage of their party. We have not the least hesitation in saying that if this can be done, not only is this Conference foredoomed to failure, but we will see no more of them. We do not know much about Australian public sentiment, although we recognize that, by reason of the fact that most Australians were Englishmen either in this or the last generation, they may take a different view of the relations of party politics in the United Kingdom to Colonial affairs from that which obtains in Canada; but we know that the very great majority of the Canadian people will not for one instant tolerate the idea that their relations to the Empire shall be made a gambit in the game of political chess always in progress in the United Kingdom between the two great parties. When the Express says that the outcome of the gathering will be failure, if preferential trade is not adopted, it substantially says that the British Empire depends upon the particular idea of the tariff, which its political friends hold. When the Free Press says that the result will be abortive unless it secures a permanent organization, it says substantially that the Empire as at present constituted is on the verge of collapse. It seems extraordinary that people, who hold the views of the Express and Free Press, cannot realize that the more subjects upon which friction may arise between the component parts of the Empire, the greater the probability of discord arising. The relations of Canada to the United Kingdom were never more harmonious than now, and there never was a time when they were more independent of each other. Men who are unable to appreciate the idea of Imperial union without statutory obligations, who would promote harmony by the introduction of subjects out of which discord may easily arise, are hardly fitted for the work of empire-building. The truth is that Mr. Chamberlain's masterful character has dominated the situation to a dangerous degree. Undoubtedly he was one of the first of British statesmen to teach the British people "to think imperially." In this respect he followed many conspicuous examples among Canadian public men. There is not a thought in all his masterly speeches on Imperial unity that had not been as well expressed by such men as Haliburton, Johnston and Howe of Nova Scotia, Wilmot of New Brunswick, Brown and Macdonald of Ontario, Cartier and Dorion of Quebec. Canadians had, no need to sit at the feet of Mr. Chamberlain to learn lessons in Imperialism. In proof of this we subjoin quotations from the speeches of Johnston and Howe, delivered in the Nova Scotia legislature in 1854, on the subject of the Union of British North America. Both speeches are replete with the sentiments which we now call "Imperialism," but lack of space prevents copious quotations. We therefore give only the perorations. Mr. Johnston said:

"I offer no apology—or, if any be required, my interest as a Colonist, my duty as a citizen, my country's welfare and the well-being of our posterity must plead my cause for initiating this discussion. Called in the providence of God to take part in the councils of my country, I have now

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fulfilled a duty I should have been ill-satisfied to have left undone, when my public career should terminate. It is destined that no such Union as that contemplated shall be effected, and those who succeed us shall feel the stern alternative of exiling themselves from the land of their birth, because it satisfies not the exigencies of their nature—or of transferring that land to a foreign nationality—I at least have done what in me lies to avert these consequences; and if it shall please God to raise up in the northern portion of this great continent a nation of freemen, acknowledging British sovereignty, and advancing with the expansive energy of which Britons are capable and the age demands—rivaling—but with no mean jealousy—rather with a friendly and co-operative spirit the progress of our republican neighbors—and giving our children a place among men which their fathers possessed not—then, Sir, will it be a reward enough for any man that his memory shall be recalled as having been one, although among the humblest of the pioneers in so great a work."

Mr. Howe closed a speech of remarkable power by saying: "With our maritime positions in all parts of the globe; with every variety of soil and climate; with the industrial and physical resources of two hundred and sixty millions of people to rely on; what might not this empire become if its intellectual resources were combined for its government and preservation? If the whole population were united by common interests, no power on earth ever wielded means so vast, or influence so irresistible. But, Sir, let the statesmen of England slumber and sleep over the field of enterprise which lies around them; let them be deluded by economists who despise Colonists, or by fanatics who preach peace at any price with foreign despots; while no provision is made to draw around the throne the hearts of millions predisposed to loyalty and affection; and the result we may surely calculate. Should the other half of this Continent be lost for want of forethought and sound knowledge, there will be trouble in the old home-stead. 'Shadows, clouds and darkness' will rest upon the abode of our fathers; the free soil of England will not be long unprofaned; and the gratitude of Turks and the friendship of Austrians or Republican Americans will form but a poor substitute for the hearts and hands that have been flung away."

Mr. Howe's speech is throughout a magnificent plea for the consolidation of the Empire. It was circulated in pamphlet form all over British North America, and in the following year was republished in England, where it attracted great attention from public men and leading journals. If we say that the men of Canada, who were nurtured on such thoughts as those to which the two eloquent Nova Scotians gave expression, have no need to go to England for lessons of patriotism and loyalty to the Empire, the statement will hardly be called in question.

A German News Agency has sent out some correspondence in which Great Britain is informed that if she dares to dispute Germany's preponderance in European politics, she will be promptly called to account and the British Empire will speedily be dismembered. "Brag is a good dog; but Hold-fast is a better."

We print this morning a draft of the proposed Universal Bill of Lading, which, after it has been pronounced upon by the Railway Commission, will be in force in all parts of Canada. It is a matter of the greatest importance to all merchants and shippers, and by reproducing it in full, the Colonist gives the business men of the city an opportunity to study its provisions.

United States cartoons on the last Wall street panic are not only amusing, but highly significant. They show that the uppermost idea in the minds of the people is that the financial hysterics of that money centre have no real bearing upon the actual condition of business throughout the country, and this is beyond doubt absolutely true. Wall street is only a side-show to the national circus.

We print this morning an interview with Mr. A. E. White, Secretary of the New Westminster Board of Trade, in which he deals with a matter of very great interest to the merchants of this city and Victorians generally. Mr. White points out what he thinks can be done to secure a daily steamer between this city and New Westminster, and he certainly makes out a very strong case. Anything which Victoria can do to advance this excellent movement should be done promptly. There is a great amount of business to be developed by a regular and first-class steamer connection with the city on the Fraser.

Unparalleled depression is said to exist in the cities of South Africa. Such necessarily superficial knowledge as the Colonist possesses of that part of the Empire prevents any surprise at this. The effect of the war would naturally be to create depression. The changed conditions in the country would naturally attract adventurers, whose presence, as long as their money lasted would create a fictitious prosperity. The country, with all its great natural resources, is only

sparsely settled and very imperfectly developed. There would be occasion for surprise if business in the cities was not depressed.

Last year the federal government paid out \$807,000 to newspapers for advertising and printing, and it all substantially went to the political supporters of the ministry. The Colonist realizes that a good deal of money may be spent legitimately for the purposes mentioned, but the figures quoted are simply astounding. The papers, which received the money, worked hard for the government naturally, and failed to see anything in its conduct worthy of even the mildest criticism, but we feel like saying with Tennyson, "so loyal is too costly" to the people of Canada at least. We do not suggest that the fortunate newspapers did not give value received; but what we do think is that the services paid for were to a very great degree unnecessary.

ACH day heralds the arrival of many new lines to be added to our enormous stocks. The daily arrival of new consignments of Furniture and Furnishings makes this store a centre of interest to those who are about to furnish or brighten up the home. It would be to your advantage to keep in touch with our new offerings by frequent visits to our store, and we cordially invite you to come as often as you can.

The Newest in Furniture

Parlor Table

Quartered Oak, golden finish; also in birch, mahogany finish. Top is 30x23 inches; has shelf underneath. Beautiful polish finish. Price \$5.00

Parlor Table

Golden Quartered Oak, highly polished; pretty shaped top, 20x20 inches. Shelf beneath to give strength. Three shaped legs; highly polished. Price \$7.50

Card Table

Quartered Oak, golden. Pretty shaped top, 20x20 inches. Shelf beneath to give strength. Three shaped legs; highly polished. Price \$3.50

Parlor Table

Quartered Oak, golden finish. Top is 21x21 inches; square shape—shelf beneath. Polish finish. Price \$3.50

Parlor Table

Quartered Oak, golden finish; also in birch, mahogany finish. Top is 24x24 inches. Feet are brass with glass balls; highly polished. Price \$5.00

Card Table

Quartered Oak, golden finish; folding top 25x28 inches. round shape; polish finish. Price \$12.00



Special Values in Dinner Services

These lines are from the leading potteries of the world and are very fine goods, worthy of your inspection. On all the prices are very low.

SEMI PORCELAIN—97 pieces. Printed patterns, in moss green, peacock green and Canton. This is exceptionally good value at \$8.00

WDGWOOD LANDSCAPE—92 pieces. A handsome printed set, beautifully glazed in dark green. From the world's leading pottery. \$16.00

TWO LARGE DINNER SETS—127 pieces each. Flown green edge with enamel flowers, illuminated in dark blue and gold; gold edges on every piece. Also same style but in pink and blue. These are magnificent sets in Royal Copenhagen. Shown on last two counters—ground floor. Per set \$30.00

CARLSBAD CHINA—100 piece Dinner Set. Beautiful wreath of natural color flowers, gold on handles. Only \$15.00

AHRENFELDT'S LIMOGES CHINA—100-piece Dinner Set. Narrow wreath of beautiful flowers, also clusters of pink and yellow roses with green leaves, gold on handles; two styles at \$25.00

93 PIECE DINNER SET—Dane shape. Blue Denmark. Reproductions of the old Danish patterns by one of the foremost potters in England. Body is strong semi-porcelain and printing is very clear. A splendid set. Price \$16.00

Investigate These Tea Services at \$4.00

Beautiful English China, containing 40 pieces, rich enameled colors with gilt edges. A leading line and at a price very often paid for very inferior goods. We have just received 50 of these sets. There are about ten different patterns. See them as early as possible.

The Sixtieth Anniversary

It is sixty years since the introduction of the brand of Silver Plate which has become famous under the Trade mark,

"1847 Rogers Bros."

It is the quality of endurance proven by time which has given to spoons, forks, knives, etc., bearing this mark the title of "SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS." It is the test of true value together with the remarkable beauty of design that makes "1847 Rogers Bros" ware today the choice of the majority, and the works where it is produced the largest in the world. We are the largest importers of this celebrated ware in British Columbia, and carry a full line. Our Illustrated Catalogue shows several designs with prices of each. Sent free on request.

ROGERS BROS. KING'S PATTERNS.—Very heavy, looks like solid silver and will wear almost as well.

Tea Spoons, per dozen \$6.50
Dessert Spoons, per dozen \$10.00
Table Spoons,

GILLETT'S ABSOLUTELY PURE CREAM TARTAR.

Nearly all goods in this line at the present time are adulterated and in fact unfit to use.

GILLETT'S is used by the best butchers and caterers everywhere.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

GILLETT'S costs no more than the inferior adulterated goods.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, B. C., at 8 p.m., April 6.
SYNOPSIS.

The barometer remains low off the coast and over this province and considerable rain has again fallen from Port Simpson to Northern California. The weather is mild in Kootenay, accompanied by rain and in the Prairie provinces the temperature is about the freezing point.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	41	48
Vancouver	37	46
New Westminster	38	48
Kamloops	42	52
Barkerville	14	36
Port Simpson	34	48
Atlin	22	36
Dawson	10	21
Calgary	28	48
Winnipeg	30	36
Portland	44	59
San Francisco	52	60

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time)

Sunday: Victoria and Vicinity: Winds mostly south-easterly, mostly cloudy with showers, not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, mostly cloudy with occasional rains, not much change in temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY WEATHER.

Saturday.

Highest 49

Lowest 41

Mean 45

Rain 0.50 inch

Sunshine 4 hours, 18 minutes

March.

Highest temperature 56.9

Lowest temperature 28.7

Mean temperature 32.3

Total precipitation for the month, 1.40

inch; average amount, 2.66 inch.

Bright sunshine, 173 hours, 12 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.47; (constant sunshine being).

\$15.000

To be lent on first Mortgage at 6 per cent. on improved Real Estate, apply to

**SWINERTON & ODDY
AGENTS
102 GOVERNMENT ST.**

ACREAGE

We have a few acres on the waterfront near Esquimalt; most desirable residential location; 5 minutes from the car line.

Also part of Section 28, Victoria District. 61 acres, more or less fronting Cadboro Road, on Willows car line.

A. W. JONES

LIMITED
28 FORT STREET

NOTICE

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Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 23rd day of March, 1907.

DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,

29 Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C.

Solicitors for Annie Georgia Nicholas, Executrix.

—

MAINLAND
and
BRITISH
LION
CIGARS

WHOLESALE
SIMON LEISER & CO.
E. A. MORRIS

VICTORIA, B.C.

RAILWAY WORK ACTIVE IN THE FRASER VALLEY

V. V. & E. and B. C. Electric Line
Have Many Men at Work

Railway construction on the south bank of the Fraser river is very active at the present time according to Wendell C. Bowman of Sumas, who is registered at the Dominion hotel, having come to Victoria on business with the legislature. He states that not only is work being pushed rapidly ahead on the right of way of the V. V. & E. but that the plans are already far advanced for the construction of the proposed line of the B. C. Electric Railway company from New Westminster to Chilliwack.

"Right from Cloverdale to Abbotsford," said Mr. Bowman, "the greatest activity prevails on the right of way of the V. V. & E. The greater part of the work has been undertaken by the B. C. General Contract company which has a huge camp at Cloverdale. This company has sublet smaller contracts all along the line, and on all of these work is now being pushed rapidly ahead. At Cloverdale the company has between two and three hundred men, with a couple of hundred teams at work, and there are smaller camps all along the right of way."

Mr. Bowman states that it is only between Cloverdale and Abbotsford that the work is being carried on. Between these two points the country is level and offers no peculiar engineering difficulties. Beyond Abbotsford, however, some hard country is encountered, and the company has as yet shown no haste to tackle it. On the right of way between Abbotsford and Cloverdale the tracks is rapidly being laid, and Mr. Bowman states that it is expected to run the first train within a year. From Cloverdale the line will enter New Westminster crossing the Fraser river by the big bridge. From the present terminus of the line to New Westminster is only about twelve miles, and this piece of line will only take a short time to build.

It is regarded by those who know as very probable that the Great Northern will not attempt to build its line between Chilliwack and Abbotsford until the tracks have been finished from Princeton to the former town.

The piece of road between these points will be the hardest on the whole line, the right of way leading through the Hope mountain. Due to the fact that this part of the line will necessitate some good engineering work, it offers no extraordinary difficulties, and in fact the company has two very good passes at its disposal, one by way of the Silver river and the other by way of the Coquihalla. The Coquihalla pass has already been surveyed throughout, and it was at first thought that this would be followed. Now, however, the company is turning its attention to the Silver river, and a thorough survey of this pass is to be made.

As regards the electric line from Chilliwack to New Westminster, Mr. Bowman states that the building of this depends largely on the success of the scheme for the dyking of Sumas Prairie, for which project an attempt is now being made to secure government aid. Should this plan be put into effect, all will be plain sailing for the railway company. If on the other hand the undertaking is not carried out it is probable that the line, if it is ever built, will stop at Abbotsford, as except by way of Sumas Prairie, a way only feasible if drained, and dyked the course of the railway would be rough in the extreme. If the low lying water meadows were crossed it would mean the construction of an embankment, while if a course further from the river were to be followed, the track would have to climb along the side of steep mountains. Save by going behind the proposed dykes on Sumas Prairie, it is calculated that this portion of the road could not be built at a cost of less than \$30,000 a mile.

Mr. Bowman states that things are looking well in the Fraser valley. "New settlers are coming in all the time," said he, "and the way that the little farming town of Chilliwack has grown is something wonderful. All lines of agriculture are prospering, but especially is the present good time for the fruit farmers. The growth in population of the Northwest is creating a continually growing demand for all kinds of fruit, and every box that can be packed in the Fraser valley is eagerly snapped up by buyers from the country across the mountains."

DANDRUFF CAUSED BY A GERM

A New Discovery That Kills the Germ and Prevents Baldness

Pretty nearly all the hair preparation for dandruff have some merit in allaying itching of the scalp, and in being a fairly good dressing for the hair, but there is only one that recognizes what causes dandruff, falling hair and baldness, and that destroys the cause, a little germ—and that is Newbro's Herpicide. This germ eats its way into the scalp, it digs up the scalp into little white scales. Unless it is destroyed there's no cure of dandruff and baldness. Newbro's Herpicide kills the germ. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Sold by leading druggists. Send 10¢ in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes, 50¢ and \$1. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.

—

FRANZ JOSEF WATER, the most palatable aperient water, certain and prompt in its action, producing no after-discomfort. Recognized as the safest general aperient, it is recommended by doctors especially for constipation, liver troubles, obesity, gout and rheumatism. Sold everywhere.

Splendid Pie.—If you make your meat, apple and rhubarb pies in a Jobson's Hygienic pie dish it will have a nice crisp crust. The Jobson pie dish is so constructed that it allows the steam to escape and permits the gravy to be regulated. Prices 35¢ to 90¢. R. A. Brown & Co., 30 Douglas St.

—

WORD OF MR. CUTHBERT

Secretary of Tourist Association Turns Up at Los Angeles

As will be seen by our advertising columns, Messrs. Williams & Janson will dispose of a number of horses, carriages, harness, etc. tomorrow at 2:30 p.m. at the corner of Kano and Douglas street. The carriages are in good order and nearly all the harness is good English make. This will be an excellent opportunity for any one requiring anything of the sort to obtain it.

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MAINLAND
and
BRITISH
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CIGARS

WHOLESALE
SIMON LEISER & CO.
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Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 23rd day of March, 1907.

Victoria's Quality Store

FRESH CANNED PINEAPPLES

SINGAPORE PINEAPPLE, 2 lb. tins, cubes..... 25c
SINGAPORE PINEAPPLE, 1 1/2 lb. tins, sliced..... 15c
STEAMER BRAND PINEAPPLE, 1 lb. tins, cubes..... 15c
PALM BRAND PINEAPPLE, 1 1/2 lb. tins, cubes..... 15c

SARDINES

SARDINES (The Sport Brand), 2 tins..... 25c
SARDINES (The Midnight Sun Brand), 2 tins..... 25c

FELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 94 49 Fort Street
Phone orders promptly attended to.

Of Interest To You

It is a wise plan to lay aside a small amount each week and to deposit it with this company, where it will

Earn 4% Interest

The BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO.

Corner Broad and View Streets

MARCH A very trying month for the SKIN

The chapping and roughening influences of March's changeable weather, blustery winds and sleety rains and snows make it hard to keep your skin in perfect trim, but this latter becomes an easy matter if during this trying month you use

Buttermilk Toilet Lotion

That delightful skin-protecting, healing, softening and soothing application. Price, 25c.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, 98 Government St. Near Yates St.

REMOVAL!

E. Schaper, Merchant Tailor

Begs to announce to the public that he has removed his Merchant Tailoring business from the corner of Broad Street and Trounce Alley, to the

Vernon Block, Douglas Street

Where he will be pleased to meet all his old customers and friends, and show them his fine new stock of Woolen Goods for Spring and Summer wear.

DO YOU EVER THINK OF SHAKESPEARE

WHEN YOUR WATCH NEEDS REPAIRS?

31 Government Street, near Post Office

The Manager of

THE ROYAL BANK CANADA

WILL BE PLEASED TO MEET OR CORRESPOND WITH INDIVIDUALS, FIRMS OR CORPORATIONS DESIROUS OF CHANGING THEIR BANKING CONNECTIONS OR OF

OPENING NEW ACCOUNTS

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

THOS. R. WHITLEY,
Manager, VICTORIA B. C.

Capital and Reserve, \$8,290,000.
Total Assets, \$44,500,000.

DEE AGENCY CO.

100 ACRES, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, has small house, 10 acres cleared, fenced..... \$1,100
80 ACRES, METCHOSIN DISTRICT, splendid fruit land, 15 acres cleared and fenced together with sheep, horse and implements. Ask for price.

83 Yates Street Tel. A746

WINTER SPORTS

GOLF, FOOTBALL, HOCKEY, ROLLER SKATES

We have all the goods for playing these winter games.

POCKET CUTLERY.

John Barnsley & Co. 115 Government Street

The Best Quality
Carbons, Papers, Ribbons.
A. M. JONES
STENOGRAPHER
PHONE 302.

Amherst shoes for men who work.

Council of Women

The regular meeting of the Local Council of Women will take place on Monday next, the 8th inst., at 2:30 p.m., at the city hall. Delegates from all affiliated societies are reminded to be present.

V. W. C. A. Social

On Wednesday evening next the V. W. C. A. will hold a social in the rooms on Fort street. This will partake of a special character, and will be especially interesting. It is hoped there will be a large number present, as the advisability of starting a membership competition will be discussed.

Ladies' Musical Club

The members of the committee of the Ladies' Musical club have decided to hold their next concert in Institute hall on the evening of Saturday, April 13, the occasion being the introduction of their Heintzman grand piano which has just been purchased from M. W. Watt & Co. - Mrs. Harvey Young, who is in charge of the programme, has chosen Mendelssohn as the composer for the evening, and many of his choicest pieces will be given. The tickets will be fifty cents, members being admitted free.

Maccabees' Reviews

The regular review of Queen Alexandra hive, Ladies of the Maccabees, will be held tomorrow evening at 8 sharp, at K. of P. hall, corner of Douglas and Pandora streets. All members are requested to be present. Visiting and other hive members are invited. Victoria hive, No. 1, will hold its regular review on Tuesday evening next, in the A. O. U. W. hall, commencing at 7:45 sharp, in order that routine business may be disposed of by 9 o'clock. The ladies will then welcome friends of the order, and the remainder of the evening will be devoted to pleasure. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all members of sister hives.

Contract Awarded

The contract was awarded yesterday to Messrs. Dinsdale & Malcolm, by Ridgway Wilson, the architect, for the new building which is to replace the present structure on Government street known as the "Sehl block." When completed it will be one of the handsomest and most up-to-date office buildings in the city. It will be of enamelled press brick and terra cotta, two stories in height on Government street and three stories on Langley street. On the ground floor there will be two fine stores, which have already been rented. The building will be known as the Devonshire block. The contract price is in the neighborhood of \$40,000. The work of tearing down the old building will be commenced tomorrow.

Maccabees' Convention

A large delegation from Victoria attended the Maccabees' convention held in Seattle on Monday and Tuesday last. Victoria hive, No. 1; Baxter hive, No. 8, and Alexandra hive, No. 11, were all represented, the members returning on Wednesday evening thoroughly pleased with the hearty reception accorded them. On Monday evening the women gave a class initiation and an exemplification of the ritual, followed by a banquet at Columbia hall, Seventh avenue. A public reception in honor of the visitors followed, after which a splendid display of drill work was given by the guard team of Seattle hive, No. 8. The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning and remained in session during the greater part of the day. An unusually large number of visitors attended, as this year's convention was marked by the visits of the supreme commander, Mrs. Lillian Hollister, and the supreme record-keeper, Miss Bina M. West, from Port Huron, Mich., the headquarters of the order.

Literary Society, Alexandra Club

The next regular meeting of the Literary Society of the Alexandra club will take place on Tuesday evening next at the clubrooms, Government street. The Venerable Archdeacon Scriven has kindly accepted an invitation to address the club, and has chosen as his subject "The Poems of Lord Byron." The archdeacon will come from Duncan for the purpose, and will doubtless receive a very warm welcome from his friends in Victoria, many of whom have been in the past members of the delightful "reading circle" which he himself conducted for several years, when resident in the city. The final meeting of this society has been by unanimous consent postponed from Tuesday, April 22, to Tuesday, April 30. On this occasion the Rev. W. H. Green, rector of Holy Trinity church, Seattle, will give a lecture on Shakespeare's play, "Romeo and Juliet." Members of the society are asked to note the change of date and to attend in a body, if possible. This is the last gathering of what has been a most successful season.

If You Want

a comfortable stocking try the silk finished ones, 35c, a pair for one dollar, as imported from the English Factory. They justify all that is expected of them, also a new lot of men's pure cashmere socks, 25c. The Beehive.

Ice cream for afternoon teas, socials, parties, etc. Phone 188, Royal Dairy, Fort street.

Why not be young forever? Andal Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, moth patches, liver and iron spots, also yellowness or darkness of the skin, make old faces look young again; will also develop the chest and arms. Dermathol removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, sunburn, salt rheum, coarse pores, tetter and eczema. Best pure French Cutta, Castle Soap, 35 cents. French Dental Cream will whiten the darkest teeth; 25 cents. All Dr. H. B. F. Criston's French Toilet Preparations represented by Mrs. Winch, 122 Cormorant street. All orders by mail receive special attention.

Cold Snap—Get your heaters from Clarke & Pearson—largest assortment in Victoria.

Camp stoves or all kinds at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Bird Cages and Cutlery at Cheapside.

Use telephone to Ladner.

A PRESENTATION TO A PROMINENT LIBERAL

W. E. Ditchburn is Highly Honored by Four Liberal Candidates

On Friday evening, at Clay's Cafe, a very pleasing function took place, W. E. Ditchburn, vice-president of the Victoria Liberal Association, who has acted in the capacity of chairman of the campaign committee in a number of instances of late years, being made the recipient of a beautiful present at the hands of Messrs. Cameron, Drury, Hall and McNiven, the four Liberal candidates in the recent provincial elections.

There were about forty present, consisting of the members of the executives of the Young Men's Liberal Club and the Liberal Association and a few others. Richard Hall presided. After partaking of a choice light supper, prepared in the style for which Clay's is famous, the chairman, in a brief speech stated that they had been called together to show in a very slight degree the esteem and high appreciation in which the two associations were held by himself and the other Liberal candidates for the city at the late provincial elections, and then called on Fred Richardson for a song. This and an encore being rendered in that gentlemen's well-known style, Messrs. R. L. Drury and W. G. Cameron were called on for a "duologue." The curiosity of those assembled was aroused to know just what this "stunt" would consist of; and interest was further increased when the two gentlemen mentioned explained that they would have to retire to another room to prepare for their "turn." In a few minutes they made their appearance, bearing between them a large covered tray, which, when exposed to view, disclosed a magnificent silver tea service and a case containing a dozen silver teaspoons.

Mr. Cameron then formally presented the splendid gift to Mr. Ditchburn, who, up to this moment, had not received the slightest hint that he was to be thus honored. Mr. Cameron spoke very highly of the services Mr. Ditchburn had rendered the Liberal party in the city voluntarily during the past number of years. Mr. Drury followed in a speech in which he eulogized the many qualities of Mr. Ditchburn's character, with whom he had been long acquainted both in athletic and political circles.

Mr. Ditchburn replied briefly, expressing his very great pleasure and appreciation at being thus highly honored by those who had in the past reposed sufficient confidence in him to entrust him with very important duties in connection with the welfare of the party in this city. It was one of the proudest moments of his life to receive this unexpected recognition.

Mr. Ditchburn, on concluding, was heartily cheered and congratulated and then a general programme of short speeches and songs was taken up. As one speaker said, it was somewhat unique in the history of political contests to find such a function being held as an aftermath to a party which had been unsuccessful in a campaign; and he took this to demonstrate that a very happy and harmonious state of affairs existed in the ranks of the Liberal party in this city, besides eloquently demonstrating the very high esteem in which the recipient of the gift was held. R. A. C. Grant, president of the Young Liberal Club, sang a couple of fine songs; W. Burnes gave slight-of-hand exhibitions, and Fred Rivers, who acted as accompanist, gave piano solos. The happy gathering dispersed about midnight.

Scotchmen To Meet

The regular meeting of the St. Andrew's and Caledonia society will be held in Sir William Wallace hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

Gospel Meeting

J. Rouse, of Edmonton, Alta., will preach the gospel this evening at 7 o'clock in the Gospel hall, Pandora street (between Douglas and Blanchard). A hearty invitation is given to all.

Dunlap Secures Patent

George W. Dunlap, of the Perfection Cement Block company, of Vancouver, has received during the past week through the agency of Rowland Brittain, patent attorney, Vancouver, a Canadian patent on an improved face plate for a cement block mould. This invention is designed to provide a means whereby a variety of facings may be applied to a single face plate which also enables the parting blades, whereby sectional lengths of block are divided, to be more securely fastened. The improvement is in regular use in the Perfection Cement Block company's plant and has given unequalled satisfaction.

Preparing Entertainment

Miss Underhill and her pupils will give an interesting entertainment about the last of this month. The first part will consist of a pretty little exercise by the junior class, called "A Bouquet of Field Flowers." Each child will represent a flower and will recite a selection from the works of the late Eugene Field, the children's poet. This will be followed by tableaux, plastiques, impersonations and pantomimes by the pupils. The entertainment will conclude with a play by the senior girls, entitled "A Patron of Art," in which Miss Underhill will appear as "Theresa Blumanhensel" a Dutch girl. This play was presented a few years ago by the students of the National School of Elocution, Philadelphia, and was a decided success. It is needless to say that Miss Underhill and her pupils will do it justly.

We are more careful in selecting drugs than a woman is in selecting Easter Millinery.

She runs to fancy. We demand the standard — and we get it.

That's why our drugs make such good medicines.

Phone 188 Royal Dairy, for fresh Ice Cream every day. Delivered in bire or otherwise.

OSBORNE DAIRY

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Ice cream supplied in any quantity to private, etc. parties. Fresh milk, buttermilk, etc., etc., delivered to all parts of the city daily.

P. S.—Please favor me with your orders.

BATTERY STREET

James Bay

SIX-ROOMED MODERN COTTAGE

\$2600

P. R. BROWN, Ltd.

30 Broad Street. P. O. Box 428.

American Gentleman Shoe

SHOE

Price

"Corliss" Toe

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

Our AMERICAN GENTLEMAN SHOE.

The embodiment of style, strength and good material. The shoe that made St. Louis famous.

PATERSON SHOE CO., 70 GOVERNMENT STREET

GOOD WATCHES

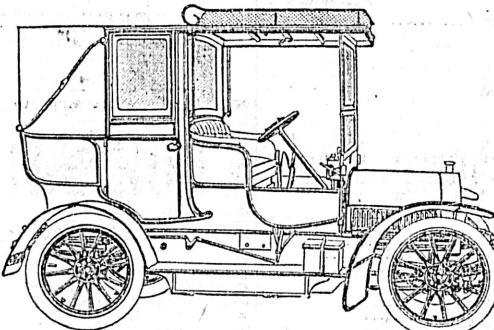
In order to meet the demand for a serviceable watch at a moderate price, we have specially-made watches—

In Open-Face Nickel Case	\$4.00
In Open-Face Gunmetal Case	5.00
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In Silver Hunting Case	9.00

They are all good timekeepers, have our name on the dial and are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

C. E. REDFERN

Phone 118 43 GOVT. STREET. P.O. Box 93



We think we have sold more motor cars in Victoria than all the other garages combined. One car has sold another, because merit wins. We have a baker's dozen or more now coming over the ocean to give pleasure to the Victorians who have ordered them.

Are you thinking of buying a Motor Car? If so, it will be to your interest to see us first.

The Plimley Automobile Co., Ltd.,

15 Government Street, opposite Post Office

NOVELTIES
For This Week In
SWEETS
AT
CLAY'S
Confectionery

Callard & Bowser's celebrated Butter Scotch. Mackintoshes Toffees. Webb's Milk Chocolates. Suchard's Full Cream Swiss Milk Chocolates. Cowan's Swiss Milk Chocolates.

CLAY'S, 39 Fort St.
Telephone 101.

THE REAL THING
(Made at home)
Teague's Compound Extract of
SARSAPARILLA
THE TRUE BLOOD PURIFIER
Absolutely free from alcohol. Roots
and herbs its only components.

THE B. C. DRUG STORE
27 JOHNSON ST. PHONE 356.
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HAIRDYING COMB
Turns GRAY HAIR into
its natural color.
Perfectly Harmless
For Sale at
Mrs. C. Kosche's
Hairdressing Parlor.
55 Douglas St.
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Strawberry Plants
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EARLY ROSE POTATOES

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NOW OPEN!
IMPERIAL HOTEL
VICTORIA THEATRE BLOCK
Newly Furnished Throughout.
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Best Liquors in Bar.

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A SNAP

75 Acres with nice 5-roomed house, barn, stable, etc. Parties leaving district. Must be sold at once. Apply to MATSON & COLES.

A pretty new bungalow with nice lot; very cheap at \$4,500. Easy terms.

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DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS.

rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

LEMON, GONNISON & COMPANY

P. O. BOX 263.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

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Seasonable Necessities
HERE ARE A FEW
Liquid Ammonia, per bottle, 25c
Handy Ammonia, per packet, 15c
Carpet Tacks, per packet, 05c
Stovepipe Varnish and Black-
ing, Metal Polish, Clothes
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Wash Tubs, Pails, etc.

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**Let Us Handle
Your Fire Insur-
ance, and Save
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Our companies are outside the
COMBINE and have been doing
business in Canada over 48
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Buck & Johnston
83 JOHNSON STREET

FOR SALE

165 ft. Frontage
HILLSIDE AV.
Close to Douglas St.
With Cottage.
\$3,500

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75 Government Street

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Sensible Gifts
in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc.,
make pleasing and serviceable
gifts. If they bear the trade mark

1847 ROGERS BROS.

they are the best. Money and
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In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tu-
reens, etc., ask for the goods of

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PROSPECTORS
SHOULD GO TO

STEWART
Portland Canal

The newest and most promising prospect-
ing field in British Columbia. Only 4
days from Victoria. Send for pamphlet.
Come and see our specimens.

STEWART LAND CO., LTD.
P. O. BOX 480,

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THIS IS A SNAP

For Sale—260 Acres of
land at, per acre, \$12

2 LOG HOUSES AND LOG OUTBUILD-
INGS—Stable, hen house, orchard, 50
trees, 50 acres fenced, 25 acres under
cultivation, several hundred sheep now
grazing there; small meadow in front,
good fence, house well; good neighbor,
splendid view of sea. This property is
cheap at \$25.00 per acre the way property
is in that district.

SNAP—House and Furniture; party leaving.
House and lot in first-class condition; 3
bedrooms, 7 rooms below; all furni-
ture, bed, furniture and nick-nacks. Every-
thing goes, \$7,000.

VICTORIA & DISTRICT REALTY

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8 Metropolitan Block
Opp. Post Office.

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House Hunters

"The woods are full of them." Give over the unnecessary search. Call at our office, and from the lists shown you, it is more than likely you will get just what you are looking for. We give below a few good buys in house property.

GAMMA STREET—4-room house, bath and pantry, electric light, one lot. Terms: \$350 cash; balance any terms at 6 per cent. Price \$1,100.

M.T. BAKER AVE.—7-room two-storey house, wood sheds, stables, electric light, city water, at Oak Bay. Price \$3,150.

GARBALLY RD.—4-room house, bath and pantry, fruit trees garden, chicken house, electric light, hot and cold water, concrete foundation. Price \$2,500.

See Our Next Ad.

INTRIGUE AGAINST

SIR JOHN FISHER

Alleged Efforts to Drive the Veteran First Sea Lord From His Office

"A naval expert," writes to the London Mirror, stating that the recent rumor of Lord Charles Beresford's refusal to take up the command of the Channel fleet, which he had already accepted, is part of an intrigue to drive Sir John Fisher from office. Determined and unscrupulous efforts have been made to discredit the First Sea Lord with the Sovereign and the nation and peccadillo influence has been energetic in the work, says this writer, who continues: "Sir John Fisher's resolute methods have infuriated a certain element in smart society, which has endeavored to retaliate by aspersions on the purity of his English descent.

"According to some of these tale-mongers, his mother was a Malayan woman; according to others she was a Singalese. She was neither. She was a pure blooded English woman, born within the sound of Bow Bells. Her grand-uncle was Lord Mayor in 1790, after holding the aldermanic dignity for some years.

"Alderman John Boydell's niece and heiress, Ann Phillips, married Alfred Lambe, of New Bond street, London, and their daughter, Sophie, married Captain William Flora, of the 78th Highlanders, who at the time of his marriage was aide-de-camp to Sir Robert Wilmet Horton, the Governor of Ceylon. Their eldest son is the present First Sea Lord, whose doings at the Admiralty for good or evil will be talked of for years hence by students of character.

"Sir John Fisher is a man of war. He thinks and breathes and lives in preparation for war, and he cannot keep patience with people who believe that the navy exists for other purposes than war. Nevertheless, he is kind and gentle in character, and is excellent company with his intimates.

"It is an open secret that the King counts him among his four greatest friends, and that his success at court is the result of a whole-hearted devotion to the business of making the navy ready for war.

"The efforts made by his opponents to turn him out of office and to "Promote" him to a colonial governorship, and to upset the schemes of reform which he has instituted, are numerous. The fact is that the country has trusted Sir John Fisher to such an extent that, for the time being, he is in the position of being practically irreplaceable. This is not a desirable position for any public man to occupy, but the effect of dismissing him from office would be disastrous, as there is no one who could complete the design which in various departments of the Royal Navy are in process of accomplishment.

"While his enemies say that he is running the navy, his friends declare that, for the first time in our history, were war to break out, we should be readier than the enemy so far as the fleet is concerned.

"One peculiarity about Sir John

Fisher which is little noted is the fact of his complete seclusion and dislike of publicity. From January to December he never dines out in places where a speech is expected from him.

"A few years ago he was a guest at a Royal Academy dinner, and in the course of his breezy and stimulating remarks, he swept a decanter of wine into the spotless expanse of Mr. Brodrick's shirt front.

"The Secretary of State for War at that time was busy in the organization of six army corps, which have since been abolished in deference to the system of national defense, of which Sir John Fisher is the soul."

NEW WESTMINSTER GRIEVANCE.

Delegation Coming to Interview Government Re Registry Office.

New Westminster, April 6.—The Board of Trade and the New Westminster Bar Association are joining hands in an effort to persuade the Provincial government to make more adequate provision for handling the increased business of the Land Registry Office. It is claimed that both the present quarters of the Department and the staff are inadequate to cope with the business now demanding the attention of the office. The Land Registrar's quarters are in a wing of the Court House building, and afford insufficient room for the present staff and the numerous monster registration ledgers that are in use every few minutes of the day, besides which the protection from fire for the valuable records kept in the office is not considered adequate. The present work of the office is several months in arrears and without additional help there seems little likelihood of any of the staff being able to catch up with the work.

"The Bar Association has deputed Messrs. Meyers, Grey, Corbould and Clute to interview the government and make representations on the matter and the Board of Trade has delegated to its secretary, Mr. A. E. White, and Mr. H. T. Thirft, the duty of supporting the petition of these gentlemen. The joint delegation will probably leave for Victoria on Sunday.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL HENRY ST. LEGER BURY PALLISER

Noted British Soldier-Sailor Dies Suddenly at His Home

As briefly noted in the Colonist yesterday morning, the news of the sudden death, from heart failure, while sitting smoking in his library at Hallaker, near Chichester, of Admiral Henry St. Ledger Bury Palliser, R.N. (Fighting Hal), was received on Thursday by his nephew, R. C. Campbell-Johnston, of Vancouver, whose mother's brother, the Admiral, was.

The Admiral came of great fighting stock in the British Army and Navy for many generations. He was Irish on his father's side, and still owned Waterford Court in County Waterford. As a midshipman he fought in the trenches in the Crimea, with his father and two brothers, who were officers to the Irish regiment, the Eighth Hussars.

On his mother's side, his uncle was Captain Marryatt, the well known author, and the inventor of the system of marine flag signalling throughout the world.

Admiral Palliser was a fellow middy with the late Duke of Edinburgh, the King's brother, and they served together in the British Navy until the Duke retired. The deceased saw fighting on many occasions until on the flagship Imperiale, he commanded the Pacific squadron here, afterwards retiring.

EXPLOSION AT COLEMAN.

Three Men Dead as Result of Coal Mine Disaster.—Fatal Afterdamp.

Frank, Alta., April 5.—An explosion of gas occurred in No. 4 colliery of the International Coal & Coke Company at Coleman at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, causing the death of 3 men. Eight others were taken out unconscious, but all recovered and will survive.

The dead men are Charles Hutton, fire boss; Henry Grewett, Jr. The men were not killed by the explosion, but succumbed to the effects of after-damp.

Admiral Palliser distinguished himself in the B.C. Rebellion by running the blockade in a canoe full of ammunition, to relieve a fort.

Admiral Palliser had promised to come to fish this summer, and was very enthusiastic over British Columbia. Mrs. Bury Palliser survives him, but there are no children.

VANCOUVER'S NEW CHIEF

Vancouver, April 6.—Chief of Police Chisholm resigned today. He will be succeeded by Mr. Chamberlain, who is second to Colonel Sherwood in command of the Dominion police at Ottawa. Chamberlain was formerly a detective in Montreal, and for a number of years has been one of the best known police officials in the country.

No other cause produces so much sickness as constipation, and therefore it is dangerous to allow the bowels to become clogged up. Bad blood, dyspepsia, headaches, biliousness, boils, pimples, and piles are all caused by constipation.

Avoid all of these troubles by the use of

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS,

nature's remedy for all diseases of the stomach, bowels and blood. It acts on the bowels and promotes their free and regular action, curing constipation and all troubles which arise from it. It has been on the market for over thirty years so you are not using a new and untried remedy. B.B.B. has cured thousands of others and will cure you. Mr. B. Woodcock, Nachwaak Bridge, N.S., writes: "For over two years my wife was troubled with constipation. She tried several physicians but could get no relief, but after taking three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters she was completely cured and is to-day in good health. My wife and I cannot speak too highly of B.B.B."

In all future warships arrangements are to be made so that the boats can be lowered independent of the caps.

The death is announced of Colonel L. D. H. Currie, who was shot through both legs in the battle of the Alma while in the British Army, and through both arms at Fort Hudson while fighting for the North in the American Civil War.

The queen and her consort desired

DUTIES OF THE ROYAL DESPATCH BEARERS

British Foreign Office Sends Them About the World With Confidential Missives

(New York Evening Post.)

A silver greyhound pendant suspended from the neck by a dark blue ribbon is the distinctive emblem of office worn by the King's messengers, one of whose number went down with the steamship Berlin, when she founded at the mouth of the River Maas, Holland, on Feb. 21, with a heavy loss of life. At the time of his death this messenger was on a mission to the courts of Copenhagen, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and far-off Teheran, bearing important diplomatic despatches which could not be entrusted to the ordinary mail channels.

He was one of a little band of eight men who are liable for duty in almost any part of the world at short notice, and it seems fitting that the greyhound should typify their calling for they are supposed to take the surest road at the swiftest gait, stopping only for meat and drink and sleep, and perhaps to gain important diplomatic intelligence.

The King's foreign service messengers, to give them their proper designation, are under control of the British Foreign Office. This department of His Majesty's Government is constantly receiving and answering communications from individuals or other departments, as well as from diplomatic and consular agents abroad. Many of these despatches are of a confidential nature, and it would obviously be poor policy to deliver them by any other means than a trusted and well-tried servant, owing to the fact that they might be tampered with or lost in transmission, a contingency that cannot be too strongly guarded against, in view of the anxiety of foreign governments to learn the secrets of diplomacy.

A Familiar Personage

England is one of the few countries which sends gentlemen abroad with confidential messengers, and Mr. Le Poer d'Anglure is a familiar personage on Continental trains. He is usually a discreet and unobtrusive passenger, but the railway officials know him well and he receives many little favors which do not fail to the lot of the ordinary traveler. The best seat in the smoking compartment or restaurant car comes to him as a matter of course, and he may even have an entire compartment reserved for himself, if he deems it necessary. His orders in this respect are:

The 'ferry cross' was used in the Scottish Highlands as a signal for the clans to rally. A goat was killed by the chieftain, who made a small wooden cross, burned the ends, and extinguished them in the blood of the animal. Then the cross was given to a courier, who ran to the next village, presented it to chieftain and mentioned the place of rendezvous. From point to point the cross was sent, until all the clans had received intelligence. It is said that the 'ferry cross' was also used by the Scandinavians.

When the Indian mutiny broke out in 1857, it is related that the order to revolt was carried in the form of an unleavened cake, or chapatti. Swift running camels have always been used in the East to carry despatches, while beacon-fires still remain a vehicle for conveying intelligence.

In the eighteenth century English county families employed running footmen. They wore a livery and carried a light stick with a compartment at the top for wine and an egg. Some of them could cover forty or fifty miles a day, and there are records of many remarkable journeys in which these men figured.

Pigeons were used as messengers as early as the Crusades, and at the siege of Acre and at Modena. Competitors at the Olympian games frequently released the swift little birds to inform their friends of victory, and pigeons were kept at Tyburn to carry information regarding the reprise or execution of prisoners.

Many persons will remember how useful balloons proved to be in carrying mail from Paris while that city was in a state of siege during the time of the revolution. Four balloons had been sent up from Paris, and their cargoes of letters totalled nine tons. They also carried scores of passengers and pigeons.

When duty within the confines of Great Britain there are eight home service messengers, but their work is not so important as that of their contemporaries in the foreign service, neither do they receive salaries as large. The members of both divisions are civil service employees, two of the foreign messengers receiving £400 a year and £250.

Qualifications of the Messenger

In order to qualify as a foreign service messenger a man must be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, and possess sound bodily health, an examining physician being attached to the corps. He must have a knowledge of either French, German, or Italian as will enable him to make himself understood in regard to his duties on the road. The duties of the messenger, briefly described in the foreign office list, are to convey despatches safely and expeditiously by whatever means the messenger may have occasion to travel. Accordingly, the messenger must be able to ride and be competent to perform duty on horseback. Another requirement is a knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic, so that the messenger's accounts may be made out in the simplest form.

The greyhound pendant must always be worn while traveling, but not at any other time. The official uniform is a dignified affair. It consists of a dark blue cloth double-breasted frock coat, with turn-down collar; blue single-breasted waistcoat buttoned up to the throat with edgings of gold lace, trousers of Oxford mixture, having a scarlet cord down the side seams; gilt buttons embossed with the royal cipher and encircled by the crown and garter. For headgear there is a blue cloth cap with leather peak, a band of black braid, and the royal cipher and crown in gilt in front. In addition to the pendant, a badge with the crown is worn while traveling, but not at any other time.

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WESTERN CANADIAN

WHEAT FOR JAPAN

Commercial Agent Speaks of Great Future Market in the Orient

That prospects are bright for a satisfactory market in the Orient, for wheat grown in Western Canada is shown by official reports sent from Japan. Writing from Yokohama under date of February 15, Commercial Agent McLean says in Trade and Commerce Report:

From time to time, and upon the evidence available, I have had to account for the smallness and the seeming inactivity of export trade, in Canada to Japan by the statement, in substance, that Canada was not yet prepared to figure largely in the Oriental trade. This statement, applicable to recent years, may now be further considered in respect of its applicability to the present time and to the year now being entered upon.

Alberta Wheat.

The fall wheat development in Alberta in 1905 greatly interested the market here. That crop, currently stated at 2,000,000 bushels, gave rise to expectations that came far short of being fully realized. Information received from Alberta official sources disclosed the chief reason why, by giving the actual quantity at 689,019 bushels, and describing the greater quantity as "a newspaper estimate." This less or actual quantity was mostly absorbed by the active home demand largely created by the influx of settlers who for a year or two cannot be self-supplying. In this way the quantity of flour available for export to the Orient, heretofore insufficient to attract the attention of this market, was but scantily, if at all, increased by the fall wheat crop of that year. Some specific quantities, however, did reach the Orient, and these gave the assurance that ultimately Western Canadian flour would become a capable competitor with that from the Western States. As to ultimate supply in this market from Canada, there needs to be no doubt now. The present question is as to what we may expect from the crop of 1906.

Canadian Flour Trade in Japan.
At the present time, fully four months after the close of harvest, no remarkable tendency to push Canadian flour towards this market has been discoverable. What is the reason? The answer to this question must be found in the correspondence of interested parties.

A broker, operating between Canada and the Orient, who is a valued correspondent of this office, under date November 29, says:

"Flour—it seems impossible to make any kind of a start in this season's business. I have cabled offers repeatedly to Kobe and Yokohama buyers, for business, and to this end have made concessions in price in order to get things started to show that our prices will not compete. Our connections at Kobe have been making every effort to get our goods started, and while their customers readily admit the superiority of the quality of our brands, they complain that prices preclude business being done in other than a limited way. This makes it not a question of supplies, for our millers claim to be prepared to accept orders for regular shipments, but one of price altogether."

Prices of Flour.

Another correspondent, interested in grain and flour, under date January 18, writes more reasonably as follows:

"The prices for flour are of course dependent on the grades. Canadian mills are quoting \$3.60 per barrel, c.i.f. Japan, but this price is likely to be raised almost immediately. Seattle and Sound mills are quoting from \$3.74½ to \$3.75½ per barrel for their flour, which seems to suit the trade better as far as the Chinese ports are concerned. At present Canada tributary to the Pacific, is, as far as flour is concerned, in rather a backward condition. In order to compete successfully in Japan a certain grade of flour has to be ground, and to make same in any quantities it is necessary to make a large percentage of patent. Excessive local competition made the sale of this 'patent' difficult, and in consequence the small mills at present situated tributary to the coast find themselves unable to keep running steadily, their trade being necessarily of a somewhat spasmodic nature."

When a firm with plenty of capital can get in here and build a large mill and run their own elevators so that they are able to export both wheat and flour, and can force their patent flour on to the local market so that mills from the east find it unprofitable to compete, they will in our opinion find a fine business accruing to them in the near future. They will be able to grind either hard or soft wheat and take full advantage of the larger production Alberta is expecting. We do not hide the fact that it needs capital and patience for a year or two."

The Outlook Promising.

It is not necessary to burden a report, which has limitations as to space, with quotations from correspondence and from other sources to the effect that the flour export capacity of British Columbia and Alberta is yet in its infancy. The information I have, from those interested, indicates that they are getting ready. Some are building mills, or enlarging old ones. And others are building elevators at the railway points to receive the grain from the farmers. But the whole tenor of this is inconsistent with the present readiness in quantity and facilities which, the commission operators complain, is not responded to in the Japanese market.

With all this lack of sufficient readiness to offer acceptable business to this market, it is most unfair to place the default here, in face of the fact that there was last year a sensible increase in the importation of flour

from Canada, and that that increase was simply the immediate response of this market to the small but significant increase of wheat recently grown in Alberta.

At this date of writing I am informed by firms who have made inquiry for supplies, which would be on a large scale if the demand could be met, that in both wheat and flour the prices asked by Canada do not admit of present business. The opportunity, however, fortunately, offers one exception just in time to mention it, a leading importing house having received acceptable quotations in wheat, from a Canadian firm, which on this side will involve a large deal, if on the other side the circumstances are equal.

There is reason to expect that this market will take up Alberta and British Columbia wheat and flour as rapidly as the increase of production will furnish it. But necessarily it must compete with wheat and flour from the United States. Should Canadian prices continue, as heretofore, above the competing level, the obvious implication will be that Canada, even to the Pacific, fortunately has a better market than this.

Wheat Market in Japan.

There is a marked revival of interest in wheat since the tariff increase on flour. And along with it comes the relative difficulties in the way of importation from Canada. The lack of elevator facilities at the coast is given by the trade here as a ground of uncertainty in shipping. Then there is doubt among the transportation facilities. Grain must come, if at all, in some approach to cargo quantities, and the export point must be Vancouver. The only regular lines available at that port are Canadian Pacific steamships. The rapid service of the Empress boats cuts the time in port too short to admit of grain cargo to way ports. This leaves the grain carrying to the smaller Tartar, and Atherton, with the Montague at present temporarily off the route. Therefore the merchants who are inquiring into wheat importation from Canada are at the outset impressed with the unreadiness in the matter of facilities, as well as in that of price, for export to this country.

FATHERS OF SCHEMES BECOME DISHEARTENED

Turn-Down of By-Laws Gives Little Encouragement to the Aldermen

The fate of the incinerator and surface drainage bylaws at the hands of the ratepayers on Thursday of the past week will in all probability have the effect of making the aldermen somewhat wary about bringing in any further money bylaws. Both measures were by the majority of the members of the board looked upon with favor, and their fate was regarded with interest as being indicative of the feeling of the people of the city as to the raising of loans for works of civic improvement. Now that the people have shown that they do not favor any large addition to the present civic debt, it looks as if hereafter none but absolutely necessary bylaws would be introduced. Several of the aldermen had been holding back schemes for the borrowing of various sums for different purposes, in order that they might see the disposition of the people, and now that this disposition has been shown, it appears as if several if not all of the schemes would be laid over to another year.

Among those who had been contemplating the bringing in of money bylaws was Ald. Verrinder, chairman of the parks and boulevards committee. He has made large plans for the improvement of Beacon Hill park; and as these, he states, cannot be carried out on the general revenue, he proposed to introduce a bylaw for the purpose of raising about \$20,000 to this end. Before doing so he was waiting to ascertain the fate of the two bylaws in question, and after seeing the ruthless manner in which they were disposed of by the people, he has almost made up his mind to give up all idea of raising any loan for the improvement of the park.

"I really do not think that it would be any use of my bringing in a bylaw," said he to the Colonist yesterday. "If the people would not pass the incinerator and surface drainage bylaws there is very little likelihood that they would pass mine either. Consequently I hardly think that it is worth while putting the city to the trouble and expense of submitting it."

Ald. Verrinder stated that he was very sorry to give up his scheme for the beautification of the park. He had made most extensive plans, which would have had the effect of rendering the park one of the most attractive spots in America, among his ideas being the planting of flower beds, and the construction of summer houses, conservatories and kiosks at various points.

"The sum of \$5,000 was set aside for maintenance work in the park, in the estimates," said he, "and with that it is probable that we shall be able to do some new work. Without a loan, however, it will be absolutely impossible to do anything of an extensive nature."

As regards work on the rest of the city parks, Ald. Verrinder states that enough has been set aside in the estimates to allow of its being carried out in a satisfactory manner.

LARGEST BATTLESHIP

Monster Vessel To Be Built in Britain for Japan

London, April 6.—It is reported that the largest battleship in the world, to have a displacement of 21,000 tons, is to be built in England for the Japanese government, and that a commission already is on its way here from Japan for the purpose of placing the contract with one or another of Great Britain's shipbuilders.

It was believed that Japan would in the future build all her own warships, but it is now thought that a vessel of this size would be too great an undertaking for her, and it is known that the Japanese admiralty has a full programme for its home yards.

The cost of this new battleship will be about \$11,250,000.

BRITISH SHIP IVY IS BADLY BATTERED

Captain Says Trip Across the Pacific Was Worst in His Experience

The British ship Ivy, Capt. Stetson, 131 days out from Shanghai, arrived in Esquimalt late Friday night after a most terrifying experience during which the crew faced death on several occasions.

The ship left Shanghai October 28, and as soon as she was clear of the harbor stormy weather was experienced. Three days out she ran into a typhoon which carried away main yard and several sails, leaving the vessel in a crippled condition and making it impossible for her to continue on her voyage. With the ship in a disabled condition, the captain decided to head for Hongkong, but as this port was the nearest, but as it was in the direction the wind was blowing and also because of the fact that the agent for the ship was located at Hongkong. Arriving safely, the necessary repairs were made, and the vessel started out again; but again storms were met with. After leaving Hongkong the Ivy ran into a monsoon, and instead of taking the regular passage through the Bashee channel the vessel proceeded through the China and Java seas, eventually making the Pacific ocean. The trip across the Pacific was also bad, and for twenty-three days the worst kind of weather was experienced. In these twenty-three days the vessel only made eighteen degrees, or, in other words, eight hundred miles. The vessel ran as far as six degrees south latitude, but still the storms continued.

Eventually, after spending several weeks between 132 and 142 latitude, the vessel managed to get out, and for a few days fair weather was experienced. Approaching the coast, the storms again came up and for several days the vessel was tossed about like a cork. Being in ballast, the ship had no hold on the water and on several occasions her rails were under the waves.

Tatoosh light was sighted on Wednesday, but an offshore wind coming up the ship was driven off. Next day the storm was worse, but the Ivy managed to make the cape light. It was impossible to make much headway as the wind was blowing in squalls. The vessel had a lee shore, the wind at times dropping so that not a breath could be secured, while the next minute it would be blowing a gale. Enough sail was kept on the ship to work her and for forty-eight hours Capt. Stetson did not leave the deck, every man of the crew being on deck for over thirty-six hours. Eventually the ship managed to wear off and headed up the straits and dropped anchor in Esquimalt late Friday night. The captain and crew were entirely done up, and when they were called on deck yesterday four out of a total of twelve was all that could be mustered, the others being laid up.

Referring to the trip, Captain Stetson last evening said: "I have had forty-two years' experience on the sea, but never in all my life have I had such a time as on the trip that we have just completed. During the twenty-three days in the Pacific ocean we were entirely at the mercy of the waves, and that we came through was more from good luck than from good management. The experience on the Vancouver Island coast, however, was worse. Every man was on deck and we were expecting to be thrown on the rocks at any minute. At times we could not get enough wind and the next minute we had too much, and between the two it was touch and go. One minute we were wallowing in the trough of the sea and the next we had all we could do to keep the ship on her keel."

The arrival of the Ivy has caused great rejoicing among seafaring men and, being long overdue, she was almost given up for lost. She will remain at Esquimalt awaiting orders and at the same time give the crew an opportunity to get over their terrible experience crossing the Pacific.

FLOATING MAPLE LEAF

Wrecking Crew at Work on the Little Yacht at Oak Bay

An attempt was made yesterday afternoon to refloat the yacht Maple Leaf which went ashore at Bowker's Beach during the storm on Thursday night. The steamer Maude and a wrecking crew from the B. C. Marine railway were at work all yesterday afternoon and it is expected that the little yacht will soon be afloat. With the exception of the damage done by the water breaking over her, the yacht is very little injured, and once in the water it will be a very short time till she is ready for the owners to complete their journey.

MARINE NOTES

The collier Wellington, from San Francisco to Ladysmith, passed up yesterday.

Steamship Willesden, which arrived in the Royal Roads on Friday awaiting orders, has been ordered to Bellingham, where she will load lumber for Australia.

The tramp steamer Tottenham is still lying at Esquimalt awaiting orders.

The Pacific Coast steamship City of Puebla left for San Francisco last evening with a full passenger list.

The Puebla was a day late in sailing owing to the fact that she was docked at Tacoma for a cleaning.

The steamer Otter arrived from Sechart last evening with 500 tons of fertilizer from the whaling station. She reports very rough weather, making it impossible for the whalers to work.

C. P. R. steamer Monteagle passed out yesterday on her way to the Orient with a full cargo of general merchandise, principally made up of flour. The vessel left Vancouver early yesterday morning and did not touch at the outer wharf.

Ship Sardhana has finished unloading her Victoria cargo at the outer wharf and will be towed to Vancouver by the Lorne, where she will discharge her terminal city freight.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

The Driard

J. E. Mathews, Seattle; E. C. Porter, Chicago; A. W. Porter, Tacoma; Dr. A. C. Crookall, Dr. Ford, Misses G. and T. Murphy, Seattle; Dr. C. Begart and wife, Portland; Miss E. Schuler, Winnipeg; Chas. Dundoll, Manchester, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. Neville-Smith, New Westminster; Mrs. M. Claske, Miss McDonald; A. E. Norcole,

Atlin; S. F. Mackenzie, Vancouver.

The King Edward

Mrs. W. H. Langlois, L. Langlois, Toronto; Chas. S. Birch, S. Saanich; E. Hallman, Toronto; W. A. Albert, Winnipeg; D. Dobson, Calgary; Mrs. A. E. McLean, Seville; W. A. McConkey, A. C. Stewart, E. Hall, W. Murphy, J. E. Puglisi, H. W. Purdon, Vancouver; R. H. Rogers, Victoria; G. Clappard and wife; E. H. Jackson, C. D. Jarrett, T. H. Pickard, A. E. Stewart and wife, H. P. Archibald, Vancouver; G. A. Eames, Berlin.

The Dominion

J. O. Ogden, Seattle; Wm. A. McConkey, Vancouver; W. C. Bowman, Upper Sumas; R. S. St. John and wife, Thorntown, Ind.; W. H. McLaren, Lumsden, Sask.; A. Nell, Port Renfrew; F. Van Norman, Miss Van Norman, Duncan, Duncan; Mrs. Thompson, F. L. Thompson, A. Gaudin, Seville; A. Y. Bentley, Seattle; T. H. McLean, Whinipeg; G. and Sparke, Vancouver; E. C. Henderson, Duncan; H. H. Hemblin, A. L. Newson, E. B. Christie, Vancouver; A. H. Joseph, Millside, B. C.; C. E. Griffiths, Vancouver; H. Austin, McDougall, C. Ford, L. Irvine, Vancouver; Y. M. C. A.

The Victoria

J. H. Reynolds, Whinipeg; K. D. Parker, Portland; R. D. Straker, Seattle; S. G. Barker, Victoria; Hung Tung, Cumberland; Wm. Ferguson, McIntyre Sisters, Victoria; J. H. Rivett, S. H. Rivett, Somers; Mrs. and Master Rowlands, New Westmister; F. W. Edmunds, Vancouver; W. H. Pulow, Jr., Seattle.

The Balmoral

Alfred Painter, Walla Walla; C. McMillan, wife and daughter, Calgary; Mr. and Mrs. J. Murphy, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tedman, Tod Inlet.

The St. Francis

Stanley Rogers, Trenton, Ont.; A. McEwan, Vancouver; F. Williams and wife, Port Renfrew; C. S. Sparrow, W. Birlingham, D. McKay, A. L. Belyea, W. S. Robinson, Vancouver.

FIRE IN STEVESTON

Chinese Quarter of Salmon Metropolis Destroyed

Steveston, April 6.—Steveston was yesterday visited by one of the most disastrous fires known in the history of the village, and the blocks of buildings which formed the local Chinatown were totally destroyed. The loss on the buildings is estimated at about \$15,000, while the value of the personal property and effects will probably never be known. Insurance is estimated at about \$25,000.

The alarm was turned in about 9:30, when voluminous dense smoke were noticed to be pouring out of the upper storeys of a building and almost as soon as the smoke was seen huge clouds of sooty flames wrapped themselves around the dry wooden

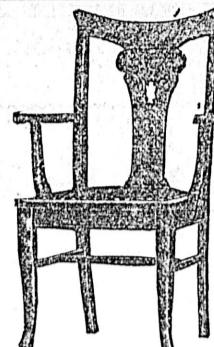
FURNITURE

10% Discount for Spot Cash

We have just opened up a carload of medium and high-class Furniture, and cordially invite your inspection. We will be pleased to have you call and look at our stock, whether you intend buying or not. This shipment comprises the best makes of Quarter Cut Oak Buffets, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, China Cabinets, Hall Racks, Dressers and Stands, Chiffoniers, Parlor Cabinets and Music Cabinets. We quote a few prices of these goods below:



10%
Off for
Spot
Cash

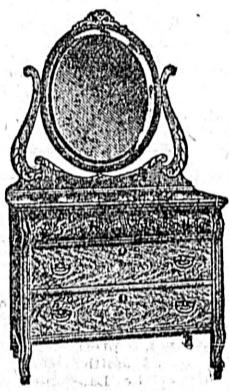


10%
Off for
Spot
Cash



Extension Tables

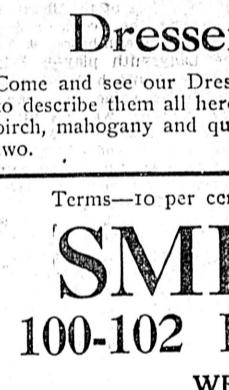
Quarter Cut Oak, highly polished, round or square extending to 6, 7 and 8 feet long. These are good value from \$16.00 to \$28.50. We have them in elm and ash at from \$8.00 to \$19.50.



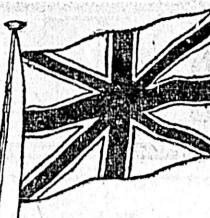
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5 Modern Houses with good grounds, also 10 A. 1. Building sites or cheap inside acreage. We are buying not selling.

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1000 Western Oil 21
1000 Diamer. Vat. Oil 30
1000 B. C. Anal. Coal 60
1000 International Coal 60
100 N. Vancouver Ferry 47.5
All active mining shares dealt in, London, New York and Canadian Stocks.

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STOCKS BONDS

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Commission Broker

21 Broad Street

GRAIN COTTON

FOR SALE

THE "EYRIE"

"Ideal" bungalow cottage, with magnificent view of Mount Baker and Olympian Range; highest part of town; about 7-8 acre of land; 7-room house. \$9,000. Phone A449.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at their next sitting for the revocation of my license to sell beer, wine, beer, cider, etc., for my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail, upon the premises situate at the corner of Douglas and View streets in the city of Victoria, and formerly known as "The Vernon Hotel." But now known as "The Carlton." To Robert P. Clark. Dated this 12th day of March, 1907.

F. G. VERNON.

Incorporated Companies, Notary Publics and Lodge Seals at Sweeney & McConnell's, Langley St., opposite Court House. We make Rubber Stamps.

FREE—THE INVESTMENT HERALD

Leading mining and financial paper news from all mining districts. Most reliable information regarding mining oil industries, principal companies, etc. No investor should be without. Will send six months free. Branch, A. L. Wisner & Co., 61 and 62 Confederation Life Building, Owen J. B. Yearsley, Toronto, Ont., Manager.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BIRTH

BESSENETTE—At Esquimalt, April 5th, the wife of Rupert Von C. Bessonne, of a son.

DIED

FINDLAY—At the residence, Blanchard street, on the 6th inst., Isabella Torrence, widow of the late William T. Findlay, aged 54 years, and a native of Richmond, Quebec.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 2 p. m. from the parlors of W. J. Danna, Yates street.

Friends please accept this intimation.

New Advertisements

WANTED—Honest young man about 18 years old as collector. Must be thoroughly familiar with city and able to furnish good references. Salary \$6 per week. Apply Box 52, Colonist.

WANTED—A brick building about 30 x 36, concrete floor, with 12 inches of post office, suitable for manufacturing purposes. To a party putting up suitable building 7 per cent will be guaranteed with a five years' lease. Apply Box 53, Colonist.

FOR SALE—Small horse, 8 or 9 years old, will do for farm or road. Active strong, good constitution. Bay color and good appearance. S. Percival, North Pender Island, B. C.

WANTED—Supply of first class cream. Apply Palace of Sweets, 45 Government street.

ROYALTIES VISITING

Taranto, Italy, April 6.—King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by court dignitaries, left here today on board the royal yacht *Trinacria* for Greece, to repay the recent visit of King George. As the yacht steamed away there was a popular demonstration.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

and if might say the same in a less degree about the shipping, cotton, sugar, hemp and wool in England, do not affect the permanent prosperity and the stability of great under takings or of commerce at home."

This utterance from the distinguished English scholar and statesman, says the Wall Street Journal, is very appropriate to the present economic situation when the New York market is experiencing one of the most remarkable oscillations in its history. The author of the "American Commonwealth" declares that these oscillations do not affect permanent prosperity. It is well to take this thought home with us. It is an excellent attitude for the business man to take. The severe depression in the stock market is a paper depreciation. The nominal values of property have declined. The real values still exist. The San Francisco fire destroyed actual property. That was an absolute loss of \$200,000,000. The decline in the market value of depreciated property of railroads, stocks \$200,000,000, ten times as much as the San Francisco fire, but while the latter was a real loss the other is a paper depreciation. The property has not been destroyed. No railroad has ceased operation because of the decline.

If the British ambassador asks the Wall Street Journal, thinks it fitting to speak words of cheer and confidence in view of the stock market crisis, how about the American President?

MINES PRODUCE ORE ON SUBSTANTIAL SCALE

Record for Week in Boundary and Kootenay—Progress at Rossland

Nelson, April 6.—Following are the ore shipments and smelter receipts in southeastern British Columbia districts for the past week and year to date, in tons:

Shipments—East of Columbia river, week 2,181, year 30,790; Rossland, week 5,534, year 67,614; Boundary Falls, week 27,134, year 247,605. Total for week, 34,769; year, 346,099.

Smelter Receipts—Grand Forks, week 19,159, year 141,505; Greenwood, week 3,090, year 56,956; Boundary Falls, week 4,125, year 43,959; Nelson, week 183, year 5,191; Trail, week 5,518, year 62,633; Northport, week 1,087, year 18,121; Marysville, week 600, year 1,812. Total, week 33,762, year 333,555.

Rossland, April 6.—The new 65-horsepower at the Centre Star, which is intended to take the place of the steam plant, was started today for the first time, and is running in good style. It will be run for a week, in order to limber it up, and then will be given a light by hitching it on the compressor plant. A new hoist has been installed on the Spitzee, which is now being operated by the Le Roi, under bond, and the mine has been unwatered. Within a week machines will be in operation in the workings. It is thought by the best mining experts that the Spitzee will prove when developed to be one of the most valuable assets of the Le Roi Mining company.

Shipments for the week were: Centra star 1,920; Le Roi, 2,695; Le Roi Two, 490; White, Bear, 70. Total shipments for week, 5,175, and for year to date, 57,243.

Philip's Oratory

Philip Challe was locked up last evening, charged with being drunk and disorderly. When arrested Philip was addressing a large number of hangers-on regarding the early closing of the saloons. He was not in sympathy with the movement.

Vivid Picture of the Czar

Never has the Czar of Russia been so vividly portrayed as in the novel of Russian life, *The Princess*, by Margaret Potter, which was published this month.

Here, for example, is a description of how he appeared and acted on meeting his cabinet for the first time after his accession:

"De Windt broke into irrepressible laughter. There rose before him in a vivid vision, not only the compact chamber on the morning when the new cabinet had assembled for the first time in the reign of Nicholas II, a little more than two months before. He saw that solemn circle of men, downy old in repose, all together, to greet the young sovereign, every one of them expectant of the first speech which should indicate the policy of a new reign. To most of these men, their young ruler was scarcely known by sight; and, principally because of this, he had a great future under him was running high.

"De Windt, himself, sensible of the general thrill, saw again the rapid entrance of the Master of Ceremonies, who bowed constantly toward the emperor, and then the curtains held back by ushers. Finally, from those dark shadows, emerged a tall, awkward, plodding youth, who strolled slowly into the room, and gazed about him in a desperation of shyness entirely forgotten by the demands of etiquette. Whomsoever from the attendants at hand served only to confuse him. The moment he reached the steps of the throne his twitching lips opened, and he muttered, rapidly:

"Gentlemen, thank you for your service."

"Then immediately, to the bewilderment of the bowing company, Nicholas II, crowned Czar of Russia, turned and literally ran into the welcome desolation of the corridor, followed at a gallop by the maidservants and the outraged lackeys."

A Royal Masquerader

Berlin has been pleasurefully excited of late over a ball given at the United States embassy by Ambassador and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower. It was a masked ball, a rare event by court and diplomatic circles, but one that account enjoyed all the more by the fact that the mask of the ball was furnished by a come cabman. He was a typical second class Berlin cab driver. He took his whip with him into the bathroom.

It is said that they require no more than an hour to complete their case. If this is true, there is no reason why the case should not go to the jury on Thursday. District Attorney Jerome said tonight that he had no witnesses whose evidence he would try to place before the jury. Under the legal procedure of the courts of New York, surrebuttal by the defense ends the case. The only way in which the prosecution can get evidence before the jury after the defense closes its surrebuttal is by special permission of the court, on the grounds that the evidence is newly discovered or that the witness were not in the room.

It was two to nil in favor of the home team. On resuming play in the second half the local kickers had by far the best of it and it appeared as if a large score would be run up. The third goal for the North Ward team was made by Sedger after a very pretty shot, which completely baffled the visiting custodian. Like the first the goal thus put them off their game and Taylor was allowed to shoot and score. The extra goal was made by McGregor and time was called with the North Ward winners. H. Rovins acted as referee and with the exceptions of a few minor fouls there was very little that escaped his notice.

Some weeks ago, at one of the many times when the case seemed nearing its close, it was agreed between the leading attorneys that each should have a full day for his summing up; in other words, that neither should be forced to break his address in the middle. Mr. Delmas said at the time that he would not require more than one day for his argument. It is now said, however, that he may require two days. If this is the case, he will probably begin on Monday. He should finish on Tuesday. Mr. Jerome still says that he will not require more than one day, and therefore at the least he should complete his argument on Wednesday. Justice Fitzgerald's charge to the jury

should not require more than three or four hours, and it is therefore possible that the case will be placed in the jury's hands on Thursday.

Mr. Delmas will go before the jury with a plea for acquittal on the ground that Thaw's mind was unbalanced at the time he committed the crime, and that in view of the fact that he has since recovered his mental balance he should be allowed to go free. Mr. Jerome, on the other hand, will argue that Thaw was sane within the meaning of the law when he killed Stanford White, that the crime was planned and premeditated, and that he should suffer the extreme penalty of the law. While Mr. Jerome conscientiously believes that Thaw is insane today and should be confined in some insane asylum, where he could not be a menace to the community, the commission has decided that he is not and there is nothing for the district attorney but to demand that Thaw be sent to the electric chair.

In speaking of the action of the lunacy commission and of the mental and physical examination of Thaw, Clifford Wharbridge, Thaw's attorney, tonight adds: "I want to give the inside history of my appearance before the lunacy commission. I waived all constitutional rights and told the commission to ask Thaw any question that they saw fit, except that I told him not to answer any questions about the trial and the case. One member of the commission did ask Thaw a question about the case, and on my advice he declined to answer it.

Then the commissioners sent for me and asked me if I would not withdraw my advice so as to allow Thaw to answer the question. I then told Thaw to answer any question that the members of the commission might ask, and I suppose that he did so; but I do not know what he did, as I left the room and was not present at the examination any more than Mr. Jerome was. My attitude in turning Thaw entirely loose upon the commission showed my confidence in his ability to meet all tests. Down deep in my heart I believe that Thaw was insane when he did the shooting, but I have always contended that he ought to have a trial. When the effort was made to have him railroaded to Matteawan, he protested that he wanted to be tried, and I upheld him in it. I have known Thaw for a long time, and I have the advantage of people who have only come into contact with him lately. In the Tombes he got back his mental balance and his physical health, and I contend that he should have a trial and he has had it. It would be a shame to have a trial now after all we have gone through."

Elegant Hall Stoves and Stove Boards at Cheapside.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Ladysmith Wins Championship.

The senior championship of British Columbia for the present season was decided at Ladysmith yesterday afternoon when the Ladysmith players lowered the colors of the Shamrocks of Vancouver by the score of 3-0. It was a very poor exhibition of football, but the Ladysmith players being on their home ground, had to better off the play. The game was marred by a serious accident which deprived the Shamrocks of the services of one of their best players and which will compel him to stay out of the game for several weeks to come. It was about fifteen minutes after play had been started, that McMillan of the Shamrocks fell and broke his collar bone. He was carried from the field and the game proceeded. The Ladysmith players scored their first goal ten minutes after play started, and it was shortly after that the accident occurred. After this considerable interest was taken from the game, but it was stubbornly contested and at half time the score stood 2-0. In the second half the play was no better than in the early stages and the home players managed to add another goal to their credit, giving them a lead which the visitors could not overcome and when time was called the Ladysmith men were the winners. The game attracted a large crowd and the supporters of the Ladysmith team were very jubilant over the result.

North Ward Defeats Vancouver.

The North Ward junior team of this city won the championship of British Columbia at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon by defeating the Vancouver city juniors by the score of 5-0.

The North Ward team was much heavier than its opponents. The visitors certainly showed better football, but they were unable to make any impression against their heavier opponents.

At times they showed some very fine combination work, but it was not effective, and the North Ward boys were not slow to take advantage of their opportunities and soon had a good lead. The locals played the same game as their elders, a kick and a combined rush, while the visitors were more given to combination.

The first goal was scored by McGregor, and was registered after the home team had been attacking in strength. It was a chance shot, but a score should have been made earlier in the game. This score apparently put the visitors up in the air and it was only a few minutes later that Colvin tallied. At half time the score was two to one in favor of the home team.

On resuming play in the second half the local kickers had by far the best of it and it appeared as if a large score would be run up. The third goal for the North Ward team was made by Sedger after a very pretty shot, which completely baffled the visiting custodian.

Like the first the goal thus put them off their game and Taylor was allowed to shoot and score. The extra goal was made by McGregor and time was called with the North Ward winners.

H. Rovins acted as referee and with the exceptions of a few minor fouls there was very little that escaped his notice.

Y. M. C. A. Defeat Rovers.

The Y. M. C. A. players sprung a surprise on their supporters at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon by shutting the Rovers out in a match, the result of which will have considerable bearing on the city championship. The Rovers went out, standing second in the league, one point behind the Wanderers and with two games to play. A win yesterday would have practically given them

the championship, but as the series now stands the Wanderers are one point in the lead, with both teams having one game to play against the Fifth Regiment. Dates for these games have not yet been set and it is very unlikely that they will be played, and it is expected that the Wanderers will be declared the winners. The game yesterday was very ragged. It was expected by many that the Rovers would have a walk-over and for the greater part of the game they had decidedly the best of it, but when it came to scoring they were away off color. The men who have been depended on to do good work for the Rovers were not in evidence, and the Y.M.C.A. players gave them all they could do. Kerchen at left half for the Y.M.C.A. had Meredith faded from the start and no matter in what direction the big fellow tried to take the ball his opponent was always in the way. Hughes had more than he could care for in Bayliss, the latter making circles round his adversary at every stage of the game. The surest players for the Rovers were Wilson and Juller. Time and again they broke up the Y.M.C.A. rush. In the first half the Rovers had by far the best of the play, but were unable to land the ball in the net. Several corners were secured but no advantage was gained. The Y.M.C.A. forwards had a couple of good openings but also failed. On one occasion, however, they were only prevented from scoring by a foul on the part of Shanks, who handled the ball. The foul was made just inside the penalty area, but the referee was not quite close enough to see exactly where it occurred and instead of giving a penalty kick he allowed a foul kick and although the Wanderers tried hard to force the ball through they were unable to do so and half time was called with no score.

On resuming play in the second half the Y.M.C.A. showed to better advantage and put in a couple of good shots, which Northcott handled in good style. A foul similar to the one made by Shanks was called against Gregory and a penalty kick given. It looked like a sure goal. Meredith took the kick but instead of scoring, he drove the sphere against the goalkeeper, who saved and cleared. Both teams were playing hard and in their attempt to score, Meredith and Thompson came together and Thompson received a very bad shaking. The Y.M.C.A. forwards headed by Baylis were making regular trips into the Rovers' territory and from one against them the Rovers tried hard to score but the Y.M.C.A. were equal to the occasion and managed to stave off their opponents off till time was called. Kerchen and Baylis were the pick of the Y.M.C.A. fielders, but Spencer in goal put up a brilliant game and deserves credit for the manner in which he filled his position. T. Malbon acted as referee.

BASEBALL

Getting Down to Business.

The Victoria Baseball club will not want for games, as already several

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2 1-3 ACRES—Near Jubilee Hospital, on a corner; all under cultivation and suitable for subdivision. Per acre.... \$2000
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 50 ACRES—In South Saanich, all A1 land and easily cleared. Per acre \$75
 121 ACRES—In North Saanich, near Sidney, on main road; practically all cleared; splendid soil and water. Per acre, for short time \$155
 20 LOTS—In North End, in one block, nicely situated, with gentle southern slope, all land. (Terms) \$9000

SEVERAL BUSINESS LOTS—Just off Government Street; full size and with buildings. Call for prices and particulars.
 342 ACRES—In the Highland District; lake frontage; close to Langford station; good timber, also limestone.... \$4500
 100 ACRES—Four miles from Victoria, on main road; 70 acres rich agricultural land, will grow anything; also some good timber. Per acre, only \$200
 140 ACRES—On railway and Elk Lake; only nine miles from Victoria; at least 100 acres is rich bottom land, covered with light brush, balance has good timber. Per acre... \$75
 GALIANO ISLAND—280 acres; large water frontage, with two good bays; 10 acres cultivated; good dwelling, barns and orchard, 200 bearing trees; much good land, easily cleared; also large quantity of first-class timber (worth \$2000). Price for whole property, only \$5000

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\$3150.00—Will purchase a modern dwelling of 7 rooms, sewer, electric light, all modern conveniences, lot 60 x 120, on Richardson street. This is a bargain. (P. H.)

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\$8400.00—Will purchase one acre and 2 storey modern dwelling with furniture, on Oak Bay avenue. This is a bargain. (655)

\$3500.00—Will purchase a bungalow of 5 rooms, bath, summer kitchen, conservatory, wood shed, stable, and all modern conveniences. Size of lot 60 x 120. This is situated on Yates street and has a good value. (535)

\$6000.00—Will purchase a modern bungalow of 9 rooms on Yates street, all modern conveniences, size of lot 90 x 120. This is worth your while investigating. (416)

VACANT LOTS.

\$9000.00—Will purchase 1-2 lot with two storey building on a corner on Yates street. (2311)

\$250.00—Will purchase a lot 75 x 120 on the Admiral's road, Esquimalt District. (2251)

\$1600.00—Will purchase a corner lot on Menzies street, James Bay. This is a bargain. (217)

\$1600.00—Will purchase a lot 60 x 120 on Dallas road. (2175)

\$2650—Will purchase a lot on Fort street, town side of Vancouver street, this is cheap and worth investigating. (2151)

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DALLAS RD.—125x120 \$1,600
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KING'S ROAD CORNER—50x150 \$600
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SPRINGFIELD AVE.—74x112 \$400
PHOENIX ST.—Three lots each 50x120 \$1,050
TAUNTON ST.—Two lots each 47x104 \$525

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160 Acres—Small log house worth \$200.00, 4 or 5 acres cleared. Suitable for fruit; close to Fulford Harbor

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CHAUCER ST.—Lot No. 22. Cash price \$450
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 NIAGARA ST.—Lots 17 and 18, between St. Andrew street and Government street, north side. Each \$1,350
 AMPHION ST.—Two lots close to Oak Bay Ave. for each \$375
 ST. LAWRENCE ST.—Lot, corner of Michigan St. Price \$1,000

TOLMIE AVE.—Lot No. 2, all fenced. Price... \$450
 MENZIES ST.—7-room house, between Kingston and Superior streets, west side. Price.... \$4,100
 PANDORA AVE.—New 7-room bungalow, all modern conveniences. A fine home. Price.... \$4,000
 PANDORA AVE.—6-room house, all modern conveniences, small orchard. Price \$2,650
 GOVERNMENT ST.—7-room bungalow (new), all modern conveniences. Price \$4,500
 BEACON ST.—8-room house (new), all modern conveniences, 2 large lots. Only \$5,000

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MICHIGAN STREET—One lot, No. 9.....	\$1,000	\$1,400
16 LABOUCHERE STREET—7 room cottage, modern conveniences.....	\$3,000	\$1,900
FERNWOOD ROAD—7 room house and basement, with concrete foundation, bathroom and conveniences, lot 50x110.	\$3,900	
PANDORA AVENUE—7 room house, 50x110, bath room, and conveniences, concrete foundation.....	\$3,700	
35 KING'S ROAD—6 room house, 50x140, tiled and drained. Terms.....	\$1,700	
64 SOUTH PANDORA—6 room house, 60x120. Terms.....	\$1,600	
ST. JAMES STREET—3 cottages on 2 lots.....	\$2,600	
SHAWNIGAN—Cottage, 18x24; lean-to kitchen, 8x24; basement under whole house; furniture, including piano; boat and boat house; two lots, 50x120.....	\$1,600	
OAK BAY AVENUE AND MITCHELL ST.—6 room cottage; lot 50x120.....	\$1,700	
OFF ST. CHARLES ST.—Near highest point in city; two lots, 50x150.....	\$2,500	
ST. JAMES AND ST. DENNIS, OAK BAY—Two lots; one and two.....	\$1,200	
SUPERIOR AND MICHIGAN STS.—Close to Oswego; 4 lots, 60x120.....	\$2,000	
MEDINA ST., JAMES BAY—Two lots, 50x100.....	\$1,800	
FLORENCE STREET—Two lots, 37 and 38, about 1 acre each; each.....	\$850	
POWELL STREET—One lot, No. 7.....	\$850	
CORDOVA BAY—Cottage and barn on waterfront; 3 acres garden, orchard and pasture; water piped to buildings; an ideal home. Price.....	\$3,500	
3-5 ACRES MOSS STREET—Very choice location. Per acre.....	\$2,000	
SCORESBY STREET—No. 52; 60x120.....		\$1,400
2-5 ACRES, COOK STREET—An A1 buy. Per acre.....		\$1,900
DOUGLAS STREET—Inside city limits, four and a half acres, equal to 24 full-sized lots. A snap at.....		\$4,450
GORGEOUS ROAD—20 acres, 300 feet frontage. A splendid buy at, per acre.....		\$650
COOK AND BAY STREETS—9 15-100 acres; excellent property for subdivision.....		\$20,000
GARBALLY ROAD—Splendid site for mill. Three acres. Per acre.....		
MOSS STREET—2-5 acres; beautiful site.....		\$3,000
PARSONS' BRIDGE—160 acres; 5 room house; 300 apple trees; ten acres cleared, fifteen slashed.....		\$6,350
160 ACRES—Four miles from Duncans, 15 acres under cultivation; A1 orchard; three large streams; \$2,000 new house, furnished; horse and buggy; mowing machine; farm implements; fine barn; good roads; beautiful home		\$5,000
SOUTH COWICHAN—214 acres, 10 slashed, 20 cultivated, 7 room house, barn, chicken house, orchard 100 trees; A1 well; good roads; two and a half miles from Cobble Hill; two and a half miles from Cowichan.....		\$4,500
METCHOSIN—320 acres at \$9.00 per acre. A very cheap place for.....		\$2,880
ALBERNI—179 acres, 50 cleared, balance valuable timber; small house; one mile from Government and post office..		\$4,000
ALBERNI—160 acres, 20 cleared and 20 partially so, balance A1 timber; one mile from post office; small house and barn, and small bearing orchard.....		\$6,500
CHEMAINUS—400 acres (60 cleared, 15 slashed), half mile waterfront; 150 fruit trees; bargain at.....		\$7,500
SOMENOS—169 acres (20 cultivated); splendid shooting and fishing; good 7 room house.....		\$9,000

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12 ACRES—Fruit ranch, Gordon Head. This is a revenue maker.

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24 ACRES—1 1/4 miles from City Hall.

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500 lots in our subdivision, six minutes walk from car. If you are buying lots, get our prices on these.

3 1/2 ACRES in fruit trees and strawberries at Shoal Bay.

25 ACRES—Out at Gorge—a swell piece of land.

Two good dwellings at Oak Bay.

12 eight-room dwellings, James Bay.

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OLD ESQUIMALT ROAD—Cottage and barn, 1 1/2 acres orchard and small fruits. Price \$3500 (Terms—one third cash, balance one and two years)	COOMOX HARBOR—Farm of 250 acres, 20 acres cultivated, 35 pasture, 33 chains waterfront; dwelling, 6 rooms; barns, wagon sheds, etc.; runs 50 head cattle. Price \$5000
QUADRA STREET—Dwelling, new, 8 rooms, barns and sheds, 5 acres in orchard and small fruits; horse, cow, wagon, poultry and implements. Price \$6000	ROCKLAND AVENUE—Dwelling (7 rooms) and stabling, very choice neighborhood. Price...\$6000
MOUNT TOLMIE—Dwelling, modern, barns and stabling, 2 acres in orchard, 136 trees bearing and garden; owner leaving city. Price \$6000	BURNNSIDE ROAD—Dwelling (7 rooms), barn, orchard, over one half acre land. Price \$3500
JAMES BAY—Dwelling (6 rooms), close to Parliament Buildings. Price \$1400	JAMES BAY—Dwelling (6 rooms), close to Parliament Buildings. Price \$1400
OAK BAY—Dwelling, 7 rooms, nice garden, close to sandy beach, uninterrupted view of water. Price..... \$3,150	OAK BAY—Dwelling, 7 rooms, nice garden, close to sandy beach, uninterrupted view of water. Price..... \$3,150
NORTH DAIRY FARM—Eight acres, nearly all cultivated; only two miles from city. Price \$3000	NORTH DAIRY FARM—Eight acres, nearly all cultivated; only two miles from city. Price \$3000
GORDON HEAD—28 acres on waterfront, with dwelling, orchard and small fruit. Price...\$12,000	GORDON HEAD—28 acres on waterfront, with dwelling, orchard and small fruit. Price...\$12,000

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AMERICAN INTEREST IN CANADA'S FUTURE

Growth of Trade Competition Is Having Marked Effect on Manufacturers

Chicago, March 29.—There is at present apparent among all classes of people an interest in Canada and Canadian affairs greater than at any previous time.

Two reasons exist for Chicago people having an almost personal interest in the development of the country to the north. The first of these is that the twin cities of Fort William and Port Arthur have, within the past couple of years, become serious competitors for the grain trade which has been almost a monopoly in the past to Chicago and Duluth.

The second reason is that for months past a regular trek has been passing through this city en route to the great lands of the Northwest.

Manufacturers are waking up to the fact that an immense field for trade is being unfolded and that they must be on the ground at once to gain the prize.

A significant editorial appeared in the Chicago Tribune today which expresses the interest taken in the growth of a new nation and commercial competitor. It is entitled "A Greater Canada," and says:

Feel Our Greatness

There are evidences that the people of Canada are becoming increasingly discontented with their position in the British empire. They feel that the greatness of their country is not appreciated by the British authorities.

They are setting forth in various ways their demand for a more intelligent understanding of their needs and opportunities. Their forceful writers are proclaiming that wonderful development which is making a colonial dependency a great nation. Their demand is becoming more insistent that Canadian affairs shall have a larger part in the discussion around the council board.

As to the direction in which the future path of the Dominion shall lie, the opinions seem uncertain. Some things appear clear, that the time has passed for thinking of Canada as a colonial attachment. That is declared to mean nothing but stagnation. There is no movement for independence. That is regarded as neither desirable nor possible. There is no movement for an annexation to the United States. No leaders of influence favor such a proposal. There is discontent with a "little Canada, half in the empire and half out." Just what is desired it is hard to state. But the opinion is strongly developed that something must be done, and that quickly.

Goldwin Smith.

The Contemporary Review contains a suggestive article by Goldwin Smith

on "Canada, England and the States" which ought to make the Englishmen open their eyes to the situation.

Its apparent object is to make the mother country realize Canada's greatness. It is based upon the assumption that the majority of people in the island where authority rests know little, if anything, of the geography, the economic needs, the recent marked development, or the trend of popular thought in the Dominion.

The inter-relations of Canada with the United States, the social and economic ties entirely distinct from political ambitions, the shortsighted policies of commercial and governmental interests, the disintegrating forces of racial differences, the loosening of the ties caused by the rapidly swelling tides of immigration, are all called to attention in a way that ought to arouse serious thought and lead to the most earnest discussions. The difficulty of combining with the character of a dependency that of a nation is said to be daily showing itself.

Has Doubts.

Our own territorial history indicates what may be accomplished by union even when regions as widely separated as Maine and California are taken into consideration. Mr. Smith seems to cast doubt on the possibility of such union in Canada. He cites two speakers, one of whom referred to the old story of the bundle of staves and the other who replied that the example hardly applied to seven fishing rods tied together by the ends.

The way out is not indicated. There will be many conflicting theories of

LUMBER INDUSTRY IS SERIOUSLY MENACED

Great Scarcity of Cars Compels Manufacturers to Curtail Output

Vancouver News-Advertiser — A largely attended meeting of the shingle manufacturers of Vancouver was held in the offices of the B. C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association. Many questions of importance to the industry were discussed and the outlook for the sale and marketing of their product for the coming year was considered.

The railroad companies have advised the manufacturers that they cannot possibly supply more than sufficient cars to take care of 60 per cent of the output of the mills, and this car shortage is liable to continue for the next eight months or more.

This being the case, the manufacturers will have to curtail their output about 40 per cent, which will materially increase the cost of production of shingles. They argue that there are certain fixed expenses in connection with the running of their plants, which is the same whether the mill runs their full or less capacity.

The three children are strong, healthy and rosy-cheeked, and are clad in the garments usually worn by English children. They were watching for their father, who has been in Canada about a year working on the C. P. R. near Ferme, B. C., and who had sent for his little family in London, Eng., arranging to meet them at Winnipeg today.

The sight was a pathetic one in itself, but the added story of a mother's shame and unfaithfulness and the knowledge that the children were alone and practically unprotected in a strange land and among strangers was enough to make the hardest heart beat in human sympathy with the young immigrants in their distress.

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DESTITUTE LOTS—In Oak Bay Estate, all sizes, \$250 per acre.

TEXADA ISLAND—2,000 acres of timbered and farming land, \$5 per acre.

2 LOTS—In north end, always well rented, nice land in every respect, front and back elevation, \$3,000 per acre.

CORNER LOT—On Admiral's road, nice elevation, \$225.

3 LOTS—2 houses in Victoria West, 30 fruit trees and all kinds small fruits, including orange, boiler, linoleum, etc., \$4,000.

1 1/2 ACRES—Near Jubilee Hospital, on a corner. All under cultivation, and suitable for subdivision, \$2,000 per acre.

60 ACRES—Waterfront on Cordova Bay, all land, beautiful view, \$150 per acre. Terms.

UPPER PANDORA ST.—5 roomed cottage, modern nice elevation, Price \$2,000.

2 COTTAGES—In James Bay, near Dahl, all good land and well rented, \$275 the two.

60 ACRES—In South Saanich, all A1 land, and easily cleared, \$75 per acre.

321 ACRES—In North Saanich, near Sidney, all land, practically all cleared, \$100 per acre.

100 ACRES—Just off Craigflower road, in main road; 70 acres rich agricultural land. Will grow anything; also some good timber; only \$800 per acre.

HARVEY PARK—One beautiful property at Esquimalt, containing 222 acres with large water frontage, large portion cultivated, with modern barn and outhouses. One of the best places in the district. Will subdivide well. Enquire for further particulars.

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SEVERAL CHEAP PROPERTIES for sale at Alberni. Call for particulars.

CORNER LOT and 6 roomed cottage on Oak Bay Ave., just outside city limits.

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\$800.00—1/2 acre, all cleared fenced and planted in fruit, just outside city limits and close to city line.

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STOCK RANCH—At Lower Nicola, B. C. consisting of 600 acres, convenient to sea port and on the railway. Stock, agricultural implements, etc.

5 ROOMED COTTAGE—Corner lot, stable etc., \$1,000, terms.

7 ROOMED HOUSE and full sized lot on Fort St., excellent view, \$4,000. Terms.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE IMPROVED FARMS—in the Saanich peninsula. Good soil and location, suitable for subdivision. Fully equipped office.

50 ACRES—On 1/2 acre, all under cultivation, new 5 room furnished cottage with stone foundation, barn and outbuilding, fenced and has double frontage and rear. \$7,500. Terms.

BUSINESS LOTS—Two full sized lots, hand to Railway station, \$6,000, will sell separately.

100 ACRES at Alberni, all good land and easily cleared. Price \$15 per acre. Terms.

BELCHER ST.—Handsome modern dwelling, 9 rooms, corner lot (large); all in first class order; only \$7,500.

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CADBORO RAY—60 acres of beautiful land in high state of cultivation overlooking the water, with double road frontage. Particulars at office.

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High class residence lots in Wilmot Place. Situated on Oak Bay road, between Victoria and the Oak Bay Hotel. Lots 50 x 112', and 50 x 125 x 220 foot lanes. Building restrictions of \$2,500 on each. This property being put on the market at \$10 per foot; one-third cash, balance easy terms. Get a few lots at the rock bottom prices.

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GORDON HEAD—5 acres patches of fruit land. Two new houses going up along site. \$400 per acre.

GORDON HEAD—2 acres with plenty of water, \$200 per acre.

GORDON HEAD—10 lots fronting on South Pembroke, Gladstones and Fernwood Estate—10 lots fronting on E. & N. 100' highway, in block. All modern conveniences. Over an acre of ground. Orchard, stable and barns.

JULY OFF OAK BAY—5 acres, will subdivide into over 30 large lots and allow for 60 feet roadway. Sold as acreage at \$1,500 per acre.

SIXTH ST.—Two large lots above King's road. Houses on both sides. \$750 per acre.

MOUNT TOLMIE—Acreage at \$500 per acre.

OTTER POINT—95 acres with small improvements. \$350.

WATERSHOMES—70 acres, 10 acres cleared, good room cottage, insured for \$300.

FOURTH ST.—Large, well-built cottage on full sized lot. Frontage on two streets. Between Quadra and Vancouver. Rents \$100 per month.

INSIDE CITY LIMITS—92 acres with comfortable location and all planted in strawberries, raspberries and bush fruits and fruit trees. \$800.

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FORT ST.—31 room house, cellar, brick foundation, modern improvements, corner lot, \$750.

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PEMBROKE—Near Quadra, 4 room house, \$550.

JAMES BAY—1/2 acre and 6 room cottage \$2500.

DALLAS ROAD—1 acre, 2 six room cottages, stable, orchard. \$800.

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BELCHER ST.—7 room cottage and lot, orchard, outbuilding, \$1800. Terms.

EAST SAANICH—15 acres, 5 cleared, 5 room house, barns, good well, 30 fruit trees, good soil, 7 miles out. \$300.

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ACREAGE—Can be bought from us at \$1,050 per acre up. This is high class property and will pay easily one hundred per cent. after subdividing.

800 ACRES—Residence—Grand location, view of the Bay, cedar, Douglas, Mimosas, trees, desirably property.

40 ACRES OF LAND—Fronting on the Gorge; 7 roomed bungalow. A most desirable residential property.

A beautiful 8 room bungalow, corner of Caledonia and Quadra street; a good lawn and trees. \$2000. (Terms can be arranged.)

ONE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT—On Richards street for \$1200.

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A NEW HOUSE—With 5 rooms, well built and finished, on Oak Bay avenue. This is very cheap at \$2500. One-third cash.

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Eight lots on Wilson street, off Oak Bay ave. line. \$450 each. Terms.

Two five-room cottages on corner lot, Skinner street, both rented to good tenants. Total \$150. Terms.

A very desirable lot on Fort street above Cook street, with frontage on 2 streets. This lot will be sold at a bargain. Investigate.

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Four hundred feet on Victoria Harbor in rear of post office. To be sold at a bargain.

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A desirable residence standing on two large lots on King's road; well kept grounds and fine shrubbery. Price \$7,000. Terms.

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1 1/2 ACRES—Cadboro Bay; five room house, barn and windmill, 250 fruit trees. Balanced all under cultivation. Fine view of the bay. A very desirable property.

2 LOTS—On Dunedin street, for \$1500.

S. A. BAIRD

70 Douglas St.

1 LOT—Linden avenue, \$1300. Terms.

JOHN ST.—6 roomed cottage, with modern conveniences. \$1800.

NEW ROOMED DWELLING—with modern conveniences. Pandora avenue; good location. \$1,200.

\$2300—1 1/2 story house on corner lot 40 x 120, Victoria West.

1 LOT—On Nagara street, close to park, \$120.

Caledonia Ave.—New 5 roomed cottage, modern in every respect, \$2500.

GOOD LOT—Pandora avenue, \$600.

2 LOTS—On Dunedin street, for \$1500.

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A splendidly situated farm containing 08 acres first-class soil, 55 acres cleared, balance slashed and partly cleared, on main road and convenient to railway, together with good stone foundation, good grain, grass and other attractions. 75 head of sheep with lambs, 2 horses, 2 cows, 2 thoroughbred sows, chickens, ducks, plover, binder, mower, rakes and seed drill, harrows, hay wagon and other implements and articles too numerous to mention. Farm in first-class running order. A going concern, Price \$18,000. Terms.

EIGHT ROOM BUNGALOW—On Cook St., with 1/4 acre of land, the shrubbery and trees well kept and all under cultivation. \$1,000.

FINE TWO STORY HOUSE—On Cadboro Bay road, on 2 lots, with frontage on View street. Trees and shrubbery. Good stable and outbuildings.

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FINE TWO STORY HOUSE—On

NOTICE

THE B. C. Hardware Co. will be found carrying on their business at the stand formerly occupied by The Nicholles & Renouf Co., Ltd., cor. Broad and Yates Streets, having placed in an entirely new stock in premises thoroughly renovated, and have added to the lines formerly found at this stand.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

B. C. HARDWARE CO.

E. E. Greenshaw W. J. Griffin
P. O. Box 683 Phone 82

We Are Showing

ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES of all kinds from the Classic to the Modern, suitable for every style of artistic furnishing; Brackets, upright and inverted; Electrolusters; Pendants; Hall Lamps, and Portable Desk and Piano Lamps from the simple severe to the ornate. We offer the most complete and harmonious line of electric fixtures in Western Canada at extremely moderate prices.

HINTON ELECTRIC COMPANY, Ltd.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

SEED POTATOES

Now is the planting time. We offer Early Rose, Early Pride, Walter Raleigh, Burbank Seedlings and Flower Balls. Our potatoes are all hand-picked and true to name.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., - - - 87-89 YATES STREET.

New Perfumes and McConkey Chocolates Just Arrived at

FRASER'S DRUG STORE

30 and 32 Government St. Near the Post Office

The WOODS HOTEL

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Newest and only Modern Hotel in B. C. American--rates \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Also European.

WOOD, WILLIAMS & WOOD Proprietors.

manager and captain a dozen years ago. Fifty other guests were present, including several leaders in baseball in the United States.

CHESS MATCH.

New York, April 6.—The fifteenth game of the championship chess match between Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Frank J. Marshall, was begun at the Everett house today. It was adjourned after thirty-one moves, to be resumed tomorrow.

BOAT RACE

Annapolis, Md., April 6.—The naval academy eight today defeated that of Georgetown university in the annual boat race between the crews of the two institutions by six lengths. Time, 11 minutes 51 seconds.

TELEGRAPHERS' CASE

Board of Arbitration at San Francisco Makes Award

San Francisco, April 6.—The board of arbitration between the Southern Pacific company and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers handed down its decision today, awarding the telegraphers 7½ per cent increase in pay and a half day's work on Sunday, or in lieu thereof of a vacation of 26 days in each year, with full pay. The Southern Pacific company gains its contention that the telegraphers should not legislate for train dispatchers, and that station agents whose salaries or commissions equal or exceed \$1,300 should be eliminated from the agreement between the company and the Telegraphers.

COXEY REDIVIVUS

Preparing to Resume Campaign of Education

New York, April 6.—The Herald tomorrow will say: Jacob Schuyler Coxey, of the Coxey army of 1894, is planning another great national crusade on new and sensational lines, and he may commence operations the present year. It all depends on the outcome of his invitations. Since he went through bankruptcy two years ago, following the failure of the steel mill which he had built at his home in Mount Vernon, Ohio, he has been engaged in retrieving his fortune. Mr. Coxey was in New York several days ago and said: "I am preparing to take up my campaign of education where I was forced to leave it off several years ago. I shall conduct this campaign on new and original lines, and in a way that is certain to attract the attention of the nation. I will travel with an entire train of cars and a tent capable of seating many thousands. This country is becoming ripe for just such a great movement."

What a mistake to use coarse Salt for cooking! Fine, pungent WINDSOR SALT adds such a daintiness to the food!

138

One of the above Instruments

Just received, has been purchased by the Ladies' Musical Club of Victoria, B. C. and will be heard for the first time at their recital at the end of this week.

SOLE AGENTS

M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd.
44 Government Street

BASEBALL BANQUET

Cincinnati, April 6.—Charles Comiskey, president of the Chicago American league ball team, winners of the world's championship, was the chief guest of honor at a banquet tonight at the Hotel Hinton. The banquet was given by August Hermann, chairman of the national commission and president of the Cincinnati national league club, of which Comiskey was

Recent Arrivals In New Goods

Everyone Should Visit Our Staple Department Tomorrow

APPLIQUE DRESSING TABLE COVERS, size 18x27, regular 75c. Each 15c	LINEEN EMBROIDERED AND HEMSTITCHED DOYLEYS, assorted sizes, regular 25c. Each 5c	MUSLIN EMBROIDERED RUNNERS, size 15x54, regular 85c. Each 50c	COTTON PILLOW SLIPS, with cambric frills, regular 50c. Each 25c
INFANTS' BUGGY COVERS, white embroidered linen, regular 90c. Each 50c	UNBLEACHED FRINGED DOYLEYS in red and blue checks, size 9x9. Per dozen 5c	LINEN RUNNERS, hemstitched, embroidered and drawn work, size 18x54, regular 50c. Each 25c	MUSLIN PILLOW SHAMS, embroidered, regular 50c. Each 25c

JUST RECEIVED

New Smartly Tailored Coats

We have received a splendid assortment of new coats in the cleverest modes. Our adaptness in buying has certainly secured for our customers a distinctiveness in smart dress not too easy to attain at the prices we are enabled to quote. The coats are without doubt incomparable values. Drop in and see them tomorrow.

LADIES' CHECK COAT, colors, grey and white, double breasted, box back, with stitched straps, outside pockets, 3/4 length; special price \$7.50

LADIES' THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COAT, double-breasted, collar and cuffs with inlaid velvet and braid, bias back; special, at \$7.50

LADIES' DARK GREY BIAS BACK COAT, double breasted fancy buttons, full sleeves, with flare cuff, 3/4 length; special \$7.50

LADIES' BIAS BACK COAT, 3/4 length, color, light grey tweed, double breasted with fancy buttons, and velvet collar and cuffs, special price \$8.50

LADIES' THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COAT in cream canvas cloth, box back, brown velvet collar and cuffs with braid trimming special \$8.50

LADIES' BLACK AND WHITE DUCK COAT, in 3/4 length, box back, outside pockets and buttons, trimmings; special \$8.50

LADIES' FAWN COVERT CLOTH COAT, hip length, box back, outside pockets, finished with stitching, full sleeve with cuff special \$9.50

Dainty Sateen Underskirts

MANTLE DEPARTMENT

We have opened for tomorrow's selling, a special purchase of Ladies' Sateen Underskirts that are remarkable in values considering the quality of the goods. The prices we are enabled to attach to them will very quickly clear this special line.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS, made in good quality of black sateen with deep pleated flounce; special price \$1.00

LADIES' BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS, made with the new French ripple that gives a set to the overskirt that surpasses all other cuts; special price only \$1.25

LADIES' SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS, colors grey, green, red and black, cut with the new French ripple and very full at the flounce; special price \$1.75

LADIES' BLACK UNDERSKIRT, made in extra good quality of sateen, with very deep flounce and finished with two dust frills; special price \$2.00

LADIES' DRESSING JACKETS, in white lawn, Kimona style, with wide sleeves; special 75c

LADIES' MUSLIN DRESSING JACKETS, white with blue or pink spots, deep collar with lace and ribbon trimmings; special \$1.50

LADIES' WHITE LAWN DRESSING JACKET, belted in at waist, short sleeves and deep collar with ribbon trimmings; special \$2.75

JUST RECEIVED

A Delivery of English and French Novelty Suitings

Ladies who have been here have shown their appreciation of the splendid stock we carry by investing largely when they merely come to inspect. Our ever increasing sales in this Department is a striking testimony of the fact that people realize that our dress fabrics represent the best and most stylish weaves and color effects to be had in the province—whilst our prices are correct.

ALL WOOL FANCY PLAIDS, 42 in. wide, at, per yard 75c

ALL WOOL FRENCH SUITINGS, light plaid designs, brown, bluet, green, grey, etc., 44 in. wide, at, per yard \$1.00

VERY PRETTY ALL WOOL STRIPE SUITING in the new "Pastel" colorings, 44 in. wide, at, per yard \$1.25

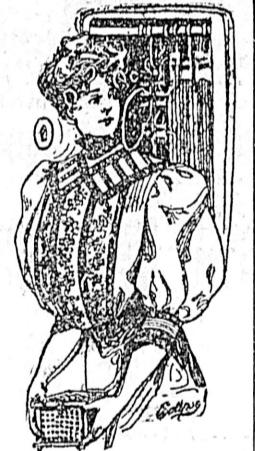
SILK AND WOOL NOVELTY SUITING, new colorings, indistinct plaid effects, 44 in. wide, at, per yard \$1.25

ENGLISH TWEED SUITINGS, exclusive designs, 12 suit lengths, all different, very stylish goods, each suit length \$17.50

FRESH DELIVERY ALL WOOL PANAMA CLOTH, colors, navy, brown, myrtle, red, grey, cream and black, 44 in. wide, at, per yard \$1.00

FINE SILK and LAWN BLOUSES in EXQUISITE DESIGNS

Department E, 2nd Floor



LADIES' FINE LAWN BLOUSE, with large box pleats of embroidery down centre, finished with large tucks on either side, 3/4 sleeve with fine tucks finished with insertion, with turnover embroidered collar. Price \$1.50

LADIES' FINE LAWN BLOUSE, pointed yoke made of fine Valenciennes insertion, two rows of fine embroidery insertion down front, finished on either side with rows of fine valenciennes lace and tucks, entire back made of fine tucking 3/4 sleeve finished with cuff of embroidery, tucked collar edged with lace. Price \$2.00

LADIES' FINE LAWN BLOUSE, front made of hand embroidery and tucks, collar of fine embroidery edged with lace, 3/4 sleeve tucked cuff finished with lace. Price \$2.00

LADIES' FINE MULL BLOUSE, pointed yoke, made of fine tucking, square cut neck finished with insertion edged with lace, lower part of blouse made of handsome eyelet embroidery, entire back made of tucks, 3/4 sleeve with a cuff of fine lace and insertion. Price \$2.50

LADIES' FINE MULL BLOUSE, with two rows of wide pin tucking around front, Dutch neck finished with a square yoke of fine embroidery edged with lace, 3/4 sleeve with embroidered cuff. Price \$3.50

LADIES' FINE MULL BLOUSE, entire front made of embroidery medallions and insertion, two rows of insertion edged on either side with fine pin tucks down back, 3/4 sleeve with cuff made of tucks, and insertion lace collar. Price \$3.50



SPRING CLEANING INSPIRATIONS ABOUND EVERYWHERE IN THE HOUSE FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT, 2nd Floor

CHOICE NEW CURTAINS

Justice cannot be done to a thorough spring cleaning without rejuvenating the appearance of your windows! We are content that in the present showing of new goods in the House Furnishings Department our supremacy for high-class draperies at lowest store prices is well maintained. Adept buying has secured for Victorians the most durable qualities and choice patterns obtainable. We are proud of the result, and tender you a most cordial invitation to step in at your convenience to pass judgment upon our grasp of your desires. Remember, we are here to serve, and you are equally welcome whether buying or just looking around. Spencer's store prices will appeal very forcibly to you.

No. 863—White Cable net, very fine thread with lacy scroll border, a most desirable pattern. At, per pair \$3.50

No. 829—In both Cream and White, plain cable net body with a neat band insertion, size 3 1/2 x 50 inches. At, per pair \$4.25

No. 1530—A Biscuit Toned Cable Net Curtain, plain body and with a 20-inch Battenburg border, size 3 1/2 yards x 50 inches. At, per pair \$5.75

No. 407—White and Ecru, plain body, neat border, size 3 1/2 x 48 inches, strong and well stitched. At, per pair \$3.75

Nos. 6539, 6548 and 6303 are Irish Point Curtains, to be had in white or ecru, in assorted border designs, very effective and extra values at, per pair, \$4.00, \$4.75 and \$5.00

Nos. 474, 502 and 511 are new designs in the popular make of Bon Femme Curtains and will be found surprisingly good value and effective draperies, size 60 inches x 3 yards. At, per pair, \$5.75, \$5.00 and \$3.75

No. 4104—A striking border of lovers' knots, plain body and linen braid edge, size 50 inches by 3 1/2 yards, at, per pair \$10.50

In this weave of curtain we show a complete range at, per pair, from \$4.00 up to \$25.00

No. 1450—Point Brussels, nicely covered all-over design, heavy effect, well finished, size 50 inches x 3 1/2 yards, at, per pair \$7.50

No. 3181—A dainty French Braided Curtain, with light design, size 50 inches x 3 1/2 yards, each pair \$7.50

No. 10463—A Curtain suitable for wide windows, in airy festoon pattern, all-over body, panel border, per pair \$14.50

No. 6812—Heavy corded border with light tracery in centre, size 50 inches x 3 1/2 yards, at, per pair \$17.50

All lines represented in Point Brussels at, per pair, from \$6.50 up to \$45.00

No. 1012—This Curtain is nicely finished with a small figure in the centre and a medallion border, size 3 yards x 45 inches, a leader at, per pair \$1.00

Before Spring Cleaning

House Painting, Decorating and Paperhanging

Can be most economically and efficiently accomplished by conferring with us. Everything that is NEW, NOVEL and MERITORIOUS we give you, and at charges that are INCOMPARABLE.

Send to us for an estimate (Phone 7). We are assured a trial will follow, and without doubt we shall secure your favored patronage from season to season.

DAVID SPENCER, Ltd

After Spring Cleaning

CHOICE NEW CURTAINS

Would you enjoy having visitors to your home exclaim, "What beautiful decorations! What choice and effective wall-papers! What pleasing burlapas!" Of course you would. That pleasure is quite possible without costing you much money. We shall be pleased to show you the necessary requisites, and upon inspection you will find our wall-papers and burlaps consist of everything that is new and original. YOUR HOME WILL APPEAR DISTINCTIVE IN DECORATIVE ART AFTER ENGAGING SPECIALISTS IN THE ART OF CREATING THE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

David Spencer, Limited

DA

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1907.

James J. Hill's First Step to the Rear

Character Sketch of Famous Railway Magnate Who Has Just Resigned the Presidency of the Great Northern Railway

St. Paul, Minn., April 2—James J. Hill has resigned the presidency of the Great Northern railway and will be the chairman of the board of directors. Louis Hill, his son, is now president.

The following statement was given out this afternoon from Mr. Hill's office:

"At a meeting of the board of directors held here this afternoon, the organization of the company was enlarged by the election of a chairman of the board of directors. J. J. Hill was elected chairman, L. W. Hill was elected president, Frank McGulgan was elected first vice-president. Mr. McGulgan will have direct charge of the operating department, the other officers of the board remaining as at present. The company's business has doubled in the past five or six years, which renders necessary the increase of the operating staff."

Giving Young Men Rope

The Great Northern had a general manager at one time who was almost the equal of his chief for detail, but he did not essay to carry the figures in his head, carrying about with him on his private car nearly a ton of statements for ready reference. The brief story of this gentleman's career on the Great Northern system will prove interesting. Mr. Hill had as the accounting department head one of the brightest young men in the railway service, ambitious, capable, honest and energetic. This young man's ambitions were backed by money, or themselves overruled in his presence, because of his powerful mentality, focusing upon his interviewer with a rapid fire questioning which always is surprising, both to the employee or the casual caller.

Several years ago his physician declared that Mr. Hill's health was in such a state that it would be dangerous for him to leave his Summit avenue mansion in St. Paul for at least a day or two, and prescribed among other things that the magnate should lie in bed much wrapped up, to ward off the threatening attack of influenza. After much argument pro and con the patient was prevailed upon to take to his bed, which he did most reluctantly. When his secretary arrived in the evening to submit some matters to his chief he found the latter sitting up in bed with a huge shawl about his head, four books open lying in front of him on the bed, each book treating on different subjects, such as philosophy, fiction, theology, etc. The imprisoned physical was finding some little outlet for the working of his mind.

On occasions where a large deal is to be thought out it has been the custom of President Hill to lock himself in his room and remain there for a number of days in seclusion, permitting no one to see or talk with him upon any subject whatever; and when, upon the occasion of the great merger of several years ago, Morgan, Harriman, et al., were holding protracted meetings with Mr. Hill in a downtown office in New York city and at a hotel room, the subject would warm Mr. Hill up to the proper point about 3 o'clock in the morning, when he would don his coat and vest and become exceedingly eloquent, obliging the other fagged-out principals to half doze and beg off one by one, and when the deal finally was made it will be remembered that Morgan went to Europe and Harriman to a hospital for rest and recuperation.

Mr. Hill, however, at all times was enjoying the best of health and vigor, and for diversion would drop in at Tiffany's, adjourn to a private room, and amuse himself for the hour by appraising precious stones of all kinds, and, according to the experts there, he can approximate the weight and value of diamonds and rubies without the aid of a glass or scale with a wonderful degree of accuracy. It is a fact not generally known, that Mr. Hill has an imperfection in one eye, which makes the foregoing statement seem unusual.

Making Friends of Enemies

Henry Davis of New York, formerly a Northern Pacific railway official and an old personal friend of Mr. Hill, happened in St. Paul some years ago, when the matter of Northern Pacific control by the Great Northern had begun to be agitated. Judge Jackson had given an adverse decision to Mr. Hill, but a strong forboding of impending evil overtook the Northern Pacific people from the Pacific coast to St. Paul. The idea that any of them ever should have to work for "J. J." Hill was repugnant, and not a few of them made threats to the effect that they would resign immediately if Hill should obtain control of their system.

They not only did not resign, but one or two have gone over into the camp of the enemy as high officials of the Great Northern, several have gone with Eastern railroads, and, in fact, all have learned their lesson well. It is unsafe for a railway official to say whom he will or will not work for in these times of mergers and acquisitions. But Mr. Hill, while he personally knows of the specific threats of some of these officials, never has shown any vindictiveness, and they are true and loyal to the cause of Hill.

During Mr. Davis' visit in St. Paul he was approached by a Northern Pacific official who was more than anxious to ascertain if Mr. Hill had any idea of gobbling the Northern Pacific, and he asked Mr. Davis to endeavor to meet Mr. Hill at the Minnesota club during his stay in St. Paul, and get the much-desired information.

Refusing to Be Discharged

Already he had overheard his time, and Mr. Hill was desirous of securing his voluntary resignation, which, when not forthcoming after repeated hints, Mr. Hill finally forced. This did not avail either, for the young man insisted upon completion, at least, of his three-year contract. One evening Mr. Hill walked into his office and ordered him to leave immediately. The scene was a stormy one, after which Mr. Hill left for his home. The next morning the young general manager's desk and that of his chief clerk were found out in the hall, and Mr. Hill's force of clerks moved in. This caused the young man to retire from active service immediately, but he continued to receive his salary from Mr. Hill monthly up to the expiration of his contract, about a year later.

Called to the Cabinet

After serving some years in the House of Commons and doing important work on two commissions on education, Mr. Bryce was elected for a Scottish constituency and when Mr. Gladstone was called to the head of the Government he received the appointment of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. As the secretary was in the House of Lords, the whole work of representing the Government in the House in which the most important debates on foreign policy are called often to him. Here his intimate knowledge of other countries, of their history, policies and rulers, made him a master and he acquitted himself brilliantly. Passing through the post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, he later became president of the board of trade, one of the most important positions in the cabinet, then the Liberals were defeated and Mr. Bryce went into opposition with his party, remaining there until the triumph of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in 1905. He was again taken into the administration as chief secretary for Ireland with a seat in the Cabinet and held this office until his recent appointment as Ambassador to the United States. In opposition he never acted as a mere partisan and his intervention in debate was all the more influential as it was always understood that he advocated a policy because he believed it to be right and not because of any effect. It might have in bringing himself and his Liberal colleagues back again into power.

Justin McCarthy's Estimate

The quotation is from Mr. Justin McCarthy's sketch of Mr. James Bryce and to Mr. McCarthy's study, the following excerpts are credited: "I have often noticed the effect produced in the libraries and committee rooms assigned to those who dine and to those who smoke, when the news is

had another dispute with his president and remained with the company up to the time of his death a few years ago.

In the early 80's Mr. Hill built a stone arch across the Mississippi river at Minneapolis to accommodate his train, then the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba line, and make a cutoff through the centre of the city of Minneapolis. By an arrangement with the city of Minneapolis the western approach to this bridge was to be lighted at the expense of the city, but there was considerable procrastination, and the lighting was not installed when trains were about to pass over it. Mr. Hill had sent a number of letters to the mayor and had about exhausted his patience when he turned up personally at council meeting one night and they had an opportunity to hear something which surprised everybody.

Bluffing the City Council

In effect Mr. Hill told them that, unless the lighting was installed completely within a certain number of hours, he would tear down every rock in that bridge and run his railroad outside the limits of the city and come in by the use of a "Y" back into town, as it were, a plan which he later was compelled to adopt to enter the cities of Butte, Great Falls and Helena. Needless to say, the city fathers took the hint, and Minneapolis has conducted herself with strict propriety ever since.

Mr. Hill's interests in the Northwest ramify in many directions outside the railway property. In Minneapolis, for instance, a salt concern in which he was interested sent its man to Mr. Hill's claim agent in St. Paul regarding an overcharge on salt shipped out of Minneapolis. The clerk in the St. Paul claim office knew nothing of the ownership of his president, and advised the claimant to buy his salt from another concern, whose warehouse was on the Great Northern tracks in Minneapolis, thereby avoiding excessive switching charges, etc.

This advice was given by letter, and the correspondence was turned in to Mr. Hill, who immediately sent for the head of his claim department.

Out of a Job in Ten Minutes

Mr. Hill asked him if he personally signed every letter sent out by his de-

partment. The official hesitated a moment and gave an evasive reply, but on being pinned down, said: "No, sir; it would be a physical impossibility for me to do so." He was told to go back to his work, and the employee, the underling who actually did sign the letter and give the advice, was called in. He admitted the offence, but denied any knowledge of wrongdoing. He does not know why he was discharged, but he was on the street within ten minutes from this interview, out of a job.

Archbishop Ireland was or great assistance to Mr. Hill during the days of the old St. Paul & Pacific in buying the property and holding it together after its purchase. A great many settlements have sprung up along the Great Northern line by reason of the archbishop's untiring energy in behalf of civilization and the population of his friend's line of railroad. Mr. Hill is not a Catholic, but probably the fact that Mrs. Hill professes that faith is one good reason why this deep-rooted friendship exists between the two great minds of the Northwest.

When anything bordering on a strike is impending, then there is activity in the archbishop's camp, and something is done to quiet the men that nothing else ever seemed to compare with.

Archbishop Ireland Is a Power

It is said that the archbishop is the power behind the throne for peace in the Northwest, and it looks like the truth. Mgr. Ireland at different times has contracted for many parcels of land along the Great Northern right of way, and at times when money was tight the Great Northern law department would send the hurry call to the prelate's office with hints at foreclosure within 24 hours. After one of these notices it was not unusual to see the private secretary to the president of the Great Northern tripping lightly up Third street with a package about the size of a St. Paul directory, known to contain at different times \$5,000 or \$10,000 in currency, as the case happened to be, and also to have the rails taken up at once and shipped back to St. Paul by first freight.

Shipper Tries to Steal March

This might appear to be an arbitrary or capricious whim of the rail-

way president, but the facts are that while Mr. Hill was away a new general manager had authorized the building of this spur to get out a certain shipment of grain in a hurry, had anticipated the president's signature to the authority for the expenditure, not knowing that Mr. Hill had a grudge against this particular shipper which antedated the Interstate commerce act, and the supposition is that the shipper took advantage of Mr. Hill's absence and the general manager's ignorance of the situation to steal a march on Mr. Hill and get his grain in the Eastern market via the Great Northern which was the nearer line to his farm, the further line being the Northern Pacific.

When Russell Harding came to the Great Northern from the Missouri Pacific he was appointed to a division superintendency, and his headquarters changed several times, until at the end of a few months he was made superintendent at Larimore, N. D.

Tearing Up the Sidetrack

There have been questions raised where the performance of the different work done these A. F. E.'s was rendered necessary in advance of the attachment of the final signature. Any anticipation, however, of this sort was fraught with some little danger to the official giving the order to carry out such work. An instance of this kind occurred in the building of a grain spur track at a small station in Minnesota. President Hill had just returned from a short trip abroad, and was on his car starting for an inspection trip of the line. A vast number of A. F. E.'s were on his desk awaiting his signature. These he took with him to sign at leisure while on the trip. In passing the station at H— just above Fergus Falls, Mr. Hill's practiced eye caught sight of a new sidetrack constructed just back of the house track at this station, and with several boxcars standing thereon.

Quick as a flash he reached for the heliograph and stopped the special, backed into the station, asked the agent how long this sidetrack had been in and the agent replied that the last spike had been driven a few hours before, and that the several boxcars had been spotted on the track for loading out some grain. Mr. Hill gave orders immediately to allow no cars to be loaded on this track, and wired St. Paul for authority for expenditure number to cover this work, and also to have the rails taken up at once and shipped back to St. Paul by first freight.

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Moving for Social Reasons

The general manager's special, on tour of inspection, stopped at Larimore to see Mr. Harding. While the officers were stepping off the rear platform of the general manager's car, Mr. Harding came in at the front door and encountered an attaché of the operating staff and stated to said attaché that he was saying both "good morning and good-bye," which he explained meant that he was about to resign his position with the Great Northern company, giving as a reason that his wife would prefer most any other society in the world than that of Larimore.

The party to whom Mr. Harding addressed this conversation in a few hurried words as they passed through the car toward the rear platform, suggested to Mr. Harding that instead of an abrupt resignation he ask for transfer of headquarters to Grand Forks, N.D., or some other more desirable town (knowing that Mr. Harding stood high in the estimation of his superior officers, which advised Mr. Harding acted upon, with the result that before the day was over an official circular was issued removing Superintendent Harding's headquarters to Grand Forks, and he remained in the service of the company and subsequently was promoted to assistant general superintendent with headquarters at St. Paul. After holding this position for a few months he became vice-president of the Cotton Belt and was finally chosen as third vice-president and general manager of the Missouri Pacific system at St. Louis. It will be seen that the small affair of the conversation in the car at Larimore was the turning point in a successful rail-way career.

Wants to Know Price of Ink

Mr. Hill has a penchant for asking questions which rivals the famous Li Hung Chang. One cold winter night the president was wrapped in his fur-striking through the great marble hall-way of the Great Northern general office building in St. Paul, when he suddenly looked in the door of one of the offices, asked the clerk if his chief was in, to which the clerk answered in the affirmative. Mr. Hill then called the clerk to the railing and propounded the following question: "What are we paying for ink?" The clerk, of course, was unable to give the figures, but told Mr. Hill that he would immediately ascertain, and to that end he rushed to the stationery department, found the stationer just leaving the office (it being 7 p. m.). These two people worked for over an hour putting together a typewritten statement covering the different kinds of ink bought, prices paid, etc., by the Great Northern for a period of a year prior to the prevailing date. Of course, Mr. Hill had gone home at once, and when the compilers reached his office they found no one there. The statement was left for his scrutiny, but was never used nor referred to in any way by the president.

Often Asked Fool Questions

On another occasion while Mr. Hill was busy with some gentlemen from North Dakota in his private office his clerk stepped in to lay some papers on his desk, and the president addressing him said: "William, what is the analysis of the water in our well at Church's Ferry?" The clerk immediately posted for the chief engineer's department, where everything was set aside pending the investigation of water of Church's Ferry. Records were gone over in an excited manner and all tumbled over themselves in order to get the information quickly for the president. It was learned directly that the company had no well of its own at Church's Ferry, and thinking Mr. Hill might have had some other place in mind, the clerk reported as follows: "Mr. Hill, we have no well at Church's Ferry." Whereupon the president answered, "I know it." This is a phase of peculiarity of this great mind which has kept his employees guessing for some years. As one of his many general managers expresses it, "I believe the president asks a great many of these questions in order to keep his subordinates busy."

Must Have Decisive Answers

One thing is certain, Mr. Hill will not be satisfied with any such answer as "I think" or "I believe" from any of his men. While his special train was climbing the Rockies on the occasion when among his guests was Henry Cannon of Chase National bank of New York, Mr. Hill asked one of his men, suddenly pointing out to a stream: "Is this not the place where we caught so many nice brook trout on our last trip?" The employee, while greatly in doubt, gave the immediate answer in the affirmative. The train was stopped and the party went fishing for brook trout. It happened to be the place to which Mr. Hill referred, but they did not catch any fish.

Those who have been in Mr. Hill's employ for any length of time use the personal pronoun "I" in his presence as rarely as possible. On the occasion of arranging for a special train for a party Mr. Hill sent for the general passenger agent, which official happened to be out of his office, but his assistant, a recent importation from a competing line, answered the summons. The president introduced

this young official to the gentlemen present and directed him to arrange the details, itinerary, etc., for their special train, which was done in the passenger department within the following hour.

Quelling a Passenger Agent

The passenger official, feeling elated over his being able to serve the president personally, met with the gentlemen and Mr. Hill, presented the itinerary with quite an elaborate speech, in which there were a reckless number of personal pronoun "I's," much to Mr. Hill's disgust. The visitors of sudden promotion to the general passenger agency received a sudden shock when Mr. Hill abruptly told him to go back to his own office and he, Mr. Hill, would attend to the running of the railroad. This treatment so surprised and grieved the young aspirant for passenger honors that he repaired to a Robert street safe to drown his sorrows. When last seen by a number of his co-employees all he could say was, "He didn't do a thing to me."

When the little town of Belt, Mont., was 30 days old its population exceeded 1,200 people, the industry of the town being the making of coke under Great Northern ownership. At this time Marcus Daly was a great power in the state of Montana. It was desired on the part of the Great Northern to secure some additional land in the neighborhood of these coke ovens and every effort was put forth by the right of way agents from time to time to close the deal.

Colored Woman Refuses to Sell

The party owning the parcel of land in dispute finally assured the prospective buyers that it would require no less a personage than Marcus Daly to bring about the transfer. It appeared that the man himself was willing to sell, but that his wife, who was a colored woman, turned a deaf ear to all entreaties. So one fine afternoon the Hill special backed into Belt, and Marcus Daly and James J. Hill left their private car and went over to the humble cottage of the colored woman property owner for a conference.

An hour later Mr. Hill and "King" Daly returned to their car, but without Betty's signature.

On the way to the coast the Hill special stopped at a small station in Montana, the president made a tour of the premises, rushed in the car, and dictated a message as follows: "Superintendent, Great Falls—I find at this station three men engaged in digging a well, two men on the surface bossing the job, one man down in the hole doing the digging. Have discharged these men and am sending them west on No. 3. You will please come here and dig the well yourself. J. J. H."

Quick Pass to St. Paul

Leaving Seattle one day, the president and his party were in the front of his private car, where luncheon was being served. As the conductor was about to give the "highball," a tall, thin young man with a child of 8 or 10 years was observed coming in the observation end of the car. Mr. Hill's clerk at once met the young man, who proved to be a Swedish minister desiring transportation for his wife from Seattle to St. Paul. It seemed that the minister's wife had been suffering from consumption for some time and the family, together with the mother-in-law and father-in-law, numbering 10 in all, removed to Seattle, where they had hoped to see the young wife restored to health.

The young minister was now assured of the fact that his wife was about to die, and they all wished to accompany her back to St. Paul before the death occurred; that they had enough money saved up to carry but one, and would Mr. Hill give him a pass for the extra one to St. Paul. This conversation was a hurried one, as the train was scheduled to leave, and the clerk, with all possible haste, rushed forward to start to give Mr. Hill the information.

Fired Without Notice's Notice

The Great Northern some years ago had as chief engineer a competent man as familiar with the details of the line on all its various and numerous branches as with the main track extending from St. Paul to Seattle, a distance of 1,825 miles. This official accompanied the president, general manager and some 15 others on an inspection tour of the line, which occupied about 14 days. On this trip everything appeared to be harmonious, especially so between this official and his superiors. When the inspection party reached St. Paul on its return trip it was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A clerk who had accompanied the party found a package on his desk on arriving at the office and was in the act of opening it when the chief engineer came in. The clerk was surprised and mortified to discover that this was a freshly issued circular announcing the resignation of the chief engineer in question and appointing in his stead the late chairman of the Panama commission, John L. Stevens. The chief engineer expressed his own great surprise at being thus summarily discharged from the line after having put in 16 years of faithful work without missing a day, although he admitted having been absent one half year during this time to attend the interment of a member of his immediate family. The retiring engineer, however, was reinstated after a while in his former position, but finally was deposed to make way for a younger blood, and is, it is said, in touch with his old employer in a consulting capacity at this time.

Why Darius Miller Got a Raise

History of Fight Against the Great White Plague

Paper Read by Dr. C. J. Fagan at Annual Meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association

The following paper comprising a history of the fight against the white plague—consumption—was read at the annual meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association by Dr. C. J. Fagan:

Twenty-five centuries ago Hippocrates wrote that tuberculosis was a curable affection provided that it was treated at a sufficiently early stage.

Consumption is familiar to everyone. The doctors call it "Tuberculosis of the Lungs." The disease is widespread, but chiefly found in centres of population—in the cities. In British Columbia there are today some 800 cases, mainly in persons between the ages of 15 and 45, the period of greatest activity and usefulness. In fact of all men dying between these ages, nearly one-third die of tuberculosis.

Disease Not Hereditary

Formerly it was thought that the disease was hereditary, "in the blood," as the saying goes. It was believed that any child of a consumptive father was almost sure to develop tuberculosis of the lungs later in life. That is not so. Such a child may start out with a poor stock of vitality and with a lessened amount of resistance, but never with seeds of the disease in system. Brought up under favorable conditions, and with proper oversight, a child born of consumptive parents may pass through life in the enjoyment of fair good health.

In fact, the old-time mystery about consumption has been swept away. We know now three things: first, that the disease is communicable, that is to say, it is communicated from person to person; second, it is preventable to a large extent by the exercise of reasonable care and the observance of a few simple precautions; and third, it is curable. In the majority of cases, if treated in time, completely and lastingly curable.

The only direct cause of consumption is the entrance and growth in the lungs of a certain microscopic organism (or germ or microbe, to use familiar names) called the Bacillus Tuberculosis.

When this germ is present in the lungs in sufficient numbers it produces small or larger disease centres; these centres of disease increase in extent and finally cause much destruction of the substance of the lung.

From the lungs of a consumptive large numbers of these germs may be coughed up and spit out. Ordinarily the majority of them perish, especially if they are exposed to fresh air and sunshine. But it is possible for some to enter immediately the lungs of other people and produce centres of disease; or a part of the germs may lie around in damp places, or be blown about in room dust and street dust, for days and even for weeks. Indeed, this is the way in which consumption is spread; both adults and children acquire it by breathing in the dried matter from the lungs of those who already have the disease.

Some Contributing Factors

The conditions under which some people live renders them more liable to consumption. Dust and dirt, and darkness and dampness, as found in many places, old dwellings, and farm houses; insufficient food, food of poor quality and badly cooked; neglect of personal cleanliness; intemperance; all these are contributory factors. The surroundings in which many adults and children are compelled to work—as in some shops and stores, in cellars, in tenement rooms and sweatshops, are prejudicial to health. Dusty work, like coal-mining, sorting feathers and cigar-making; occupations in which the worker bends forward and compresses the chest, as in type-setting and shoe-cobbling; work that puts a strain upon the lungs, like glass-blowing; all these predispose to the disease by taking away from the body a part of its natural powers of resistance. So too do the custom of keeping windows closed and of overheating the rooms in which we live and work.

Children are often consumptive. The little children take the disease readily because they play on the floor and on the ground in the dust; they raise a dust; they inhale the germs-laden dust; and they put their dirty fingers in their mouths. Parents and others who are consumptive fondle and kiss the little ones; this, too, is a source of peril. If a child is noticed to become easily tired, to have pale cheeks and eyes unnaturally bright, to cough, and to grow thin, take a warning! Go and see a doctor. Begin treatment early with children, for the disease in them is twice as curable as it is in older people.

Tuberculosis is the great urgent sanitary problem of the new century. In

Dettweiler, and Otto Walther in Germany, Sir Herman Weber in England, and Blake and E. L. Trudeau in the air sanatorium treatment as the best have at last come to regard the open air sanatorium as the best remedy for tuberculosis.

Consumption is familiar to everyone. The doctors call it "Tuberculosis of the Lungs." The disease is widespread, but chiefly found in centres of population—in the cities. In British Columbia there are today some 800 cases, mainly in persons between the ages of 15 and 45, the period of greatest activity and usefulness. In fact of all men dying between these ages, nearly one-third die of tuberculosis.

Civilization's Worst Enemy

This insidious disease which we call consumption, phthisis or tuberculosis of the lungs, is the most terrible destroyer of lives with which civilization has to contend. Within the last few years science has shown the nature of the disease and has clearly demonstrated its cause, how it flourishes and spreads, how it decays and disappears. The time has now arrived when it becomes the duty of all of us to assume a more aggressive attitude. In order to bring about a more intelligent interest on the part of the general public to the necessity of taking proper precautions, municipal as well as individual, in relation to tuberculosis, some of the known and now generally accepted facts regarding the nature of this disease are to be born in mind.

The disease known as tuberculosis does not attack any organ or tissue in the body. When it affects the lungs it is called pulmonary, tuberculosis or consumption. In this form it causes about one-seventh of all the deaths occurring in the human race, and omitting the deaths among children up to fifteen years and adults after sixty, we find it causes about a quarter of all deaths, so that its ravages are mostly deadly at a period when the life of an individual is most useful. The death roll from tuberculosis is in this province about 200 every year. In Canada it exceeds twelve thousand every year.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that a living germ called the tubercle bacillus is the cause, and only cause of tuberculosis. When these germs find their way into the body they multiply there; if conditions are favorable for their growth, they produce new growths or nodules (tubercles) which tend to soften. The discharges from the softened tubercles, containing the living germs, are thrown off from the body in various ways.

Danger in Expectoration

In pulmonary tuberculosis the expectoration discharges contain the germs, often in enormous numbers. It has been proved that in the course of twenty-four hours, many millions of tubercle bacilli may be discharged under certain conditions by one person thus thrown off do not grow outside the body, except under artificial conditions, but they may and often do retain their vitality and virulence for long periods. As tuberculosis can only result from the action of this germ it follows, from what has been said, that when the disease is acquired it must be acquired from receiving into the body the living germs that have come from some other human being or animal affected with the disease. Ordinarily the sputum of the consumptive is the means of thus spreading and communicating consumption.

While the meat and milk of tubercular cattle may be important sources of danger, yet the disease as a rule is acquired through its communication direct from man to man through the very general, very dangerous practice of unnecessary spitting.

The expectoration of tuberculosis patients frequently lodges in places where it afterwards dries, as on handkerchiefs, clothing, carpets, floors, sidewalks or vehicles. After drying it is very apt in one way or another to become pulverized, and then, by means of wind, trailing skirts or other causes, it floats in the air as dust.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is usually produced by breathing air in which the living germs are suspended as dust or attracted to dust; such dust may retain for weeks, or even months, or longer, its powers of causing the disease. It should be distinctly understood that the element of danger in the dried and pulverized sputum, and not the breath of tuberculous patients or the moist sputum received into proper cups. The breath and moist sputum are practically free from danger, because the germs are not dislodged from the moist surface. The act of coughing or speaking may expel particles containing infective matter. If all discharges were destroyed at the time of their exit, by far the greatest danger of communication from man to man would be removed.

Unless you wish to raise brambles rather than bloom, you must trim the rose bushes and trim them severely and early. It is not necessary to use the heavy shears made for this purpose, for there are many successful growers of roses who never use them. A grass sickle will do it beautifully, or the big blade of a pocket knife kept well sharpened will serve every purpose. With the exception of climbing roses, all bushes should be trimmed back each spring almost to the ground. Don't be afraid to cut. Leave only three or four buds to each shoot and have no fear of the result. The flowers will be larger, richer and far more plentiful than ever before. Climbers also should be cut back each spring, but not so much. Take about one-third of last season's growth only, and be glad.

natives, however, are eager to be taught everything, and under the benign rule of Britain the country is being once more repopulated, and as a shlekh observed to me the other day, "Our people have never known such blessings, such peace and justice before."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Half Hour Gardening

Five minutes a day will keep insects down more thoroughly than three hours once a week spent in fighting them.

Begin the five-minute fight before the insects have settled down to housekeeping.

Get three old tin buckets or little kegs or any similar old receptacles holding a quart or more. Drop a bar of common yellow soap in one and fill it with water. Put Bordeaux mixture into another, mixing according to the directions that come on the box. Fill the third with water and make it your practice to drop into it all the cigar stumps and other tobacco that usually goes into the house waste.

Keep these three ready mixed insect and fungus killers somewhere in a secluded spot where they will be very handy and yet out of sight. Cover them with a board to keep rain off and prevent evaporation. Alongside of them leave an old cup, a worn-out dipper or a rusty sprinkling pot, also an old whiskbroom or a worn-out paint brush.

At odd moments go to this bug-killer corner and with the brush stir the soap till you have a thick lather. Fill the cup with it or douse the brush or whiskbroom in it and spatter it over any bush where you see bugs. Don't be afraid of putting it on thick. It's easy to see rose beetles and caterpillars of all kinds curl up and go out of business when the soap hits them. And not only will the foliage and buds be cleared, but the soapy water will drip down and soak into the ground, where it does two useful things at once; it kills the grubs that are hatching under the soil and it fertilizes the earth excellently.

Whenever you see leaves turning yellow or curling up or getting strangely spotted and mottled, go to your poison nook and fill the brush with Bordeaux mixture and spatter it over the affected plant.

When you start on a stroll around your garden fill the cup or sprinkler with tobacco water and sprinkle it over roses or chrysanthemums, or any other plant that has a bug on it. Don't wait till you see two bugs. One is enough. Douse the plant at once and there won't be two. One bug on a plant today may mean two tomorrow.

If you don't want to work enough to keep the three insect killers, confine yourself to the soap and water. Tell your kitchen help to pour all the soapy water of washday somewhere where you can dip into it whenever you want a one-minute fight with the great American garden-bug.

If, on the other hand, you are very ambitious, you can convert your poison-nook into quite a laboratory. For instance, you can add to it a box in which can be put the soap from the cellar furnace and the kitchen chimney. This is both a fertilizer and a sure notice of ejectment to many bugs, such as the tiny black-hopping beetles that eat asparagus, radishes and egg plants.

Keep a little pile of fine coal ashes there, too, to sift over flowers or vegetables. It keeps insects off and doesn't harm for clayey ground, because it helps to keep it loose.

Ten cents worth of finely pulverized sulphur can be kept in a jar. It's excellent to sift around the roots of shrubs if you suspect that crawlers and grubs are making free there.

Most bugs flatten to the underside of plants. Seize the plant or shrub with the left hand, bend it over gently to the right, then lay it on the ground. With the right hand spatter the underside of the leaves and twigs with the brush or whiskbroom or you can even smear the thick soap lather on with your hand alone.

Slack Time Pruning

Unless you wish to raise brambles rather than bloom, you must trim the rose bushes and trim them severely and early. It is not necessary to use the heavy shears made for this purpose, for there are many successful growers of roses who never use them. A grass sickle will do it beautifully, or the big blade of a pocket knife kept well sharpened will serve every purpose. With the exception of climbing roses, all bushes should be trimmed back each spring almost to the ground. Don't be afraid to cut. Leave only three or four buds to each shoot and have no fear of the result. The flowers will be larger, richer and far more plentiful than ever before.

Climbers also should be cut back each spring, but not so much. Take about one-third of last season's growth only, and be glad.

Matching Flower Colors

Blue larkspur look very fetching indeed in the neighborhood of golden and brown caladiums and the same shades of nasturtiums.

Morning glories, bachelor's buttons and sweet peas produce about the same list of shades—blue, pink, maroon and white. They look well together.

When you have two masses of flowers whose colors clash, you are always safe in planting a mass of white between.

Garden Advice

Stir the soil around your plants every time you have nothing worse to do. It "works wonders." Don't make elaborate preparations or feel that you must leave it till you "have time." You don't need more than two or three minutes a stir up life of a big shrub or even a tree. Two minutes devoted to loosening the earth around the fuchsia, aster, rose or spruce beds will be repaid by sturdy growth and quicker development.

Five minutes (five minutes) of commerce, that may mean half an hour is quite enough to stir up the dormant energy of a good-sized geranium bed so that your neighbors will marvel at its richness and size of bloom.

Don't waste time looking for tools. If they aren't right at hand, pick up a cane or a poker or clothespin or a twig. If nothing else is in sight use your lead pencil. If you are happily devoid of flossiness, use your fingers. It will do them good. Just poke in among the roots and stir around a bit.

Don't use a spade. If you use regular gardening tools, take the hoe or the spading fork. They will go between the roots while the spade will chop them off.

Starting Plants in Pots

By Evelyn Prince Cahoon.

Make little paper cones of newspaper fastened together with pins. Cut an

inch off the small end. Now you have a miniature flower pot with no bottom. It is about two and a half inches high, a little over an inch wide at the top and half an inch at the bottom.

Set them side by side in a wooden box, and fill them with fine earth. Plant one seed in each. When you transplant to the garden, sink the little paper pot in the ground. That's all. The roots grow down through the open bottom into the earth, and the paper will rot away and act as fertilizer.

Another way is to save egg shells. Set them side by side in the wooden box. Plant one seed in each. Crush the shell when you transplant.

The beauty of these plants is that you do not "check" your plants when you transplant them into the garden, as is the case when plants are removed from pots or boxes to go into the bags out-of-doors.

Cold-Blooded Plants

There are lots of cold-blooded plants that grow best if their seeds go into the ground when it is cold and chilled. Sweet peas hate warm ground, at least to be planted in. Other early seeds that don't object in the least to the cold, clammy soil of the early year are morning glories, pansies, poppies, mignonette, portulaca, asters, phlox, larkspur, bachelor's buttons, caladiums, and white.

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Plant Improvement

The Great Value of Seed Selection and Plant Breeding

(By L. H. Newman, B.S.A., secretary Canadian Seed Growers' Assn.)

With each year additional knowledge has been added to the science of breeding live stock, the principles of which are now coming to be pretty well understood. With this growing knowledge of these principles there has come a corresponding improvement in the various breeds of cattle to which they have been applied. Breeders of live stock have recognized in a general way for generations the importance of breeding from specially desirable parents. This is simply a recognition of the fundamental law in breeding, namely, "that like produces like." This is also the basis of pedigree, which is merely a record of ancestry, be it good or bad. It is because men expect a good animal from a good animal that they wish to know the sire and dam, the grand-sire and dam, etc., hence a genealogical record is kept of the descendants which have sprung from a certain individual of marked superiority and which was taken as the starting point. Unfortunately, however, the descendants do not always maintain the excellence of their ancestors. They may have been neglected and poorly fed, which has resulted in loss of vigor and quality. In plant life we should say that the strain has "run out." It is therefore apparent that pedigree in animals is by no means a proof of merit, unless the individuals composing the ancestry was all superior animals, which, as we have noticed, is not always the case. Hence it is essential that individual merit be looked for as well.

The term "pure-bred" is applied to animals to denote purity of breeding. Pedigree in its broader sense, however, does not necessarily denote purity of blood, since grade animals may also have pedigrees. Such pedigrees, however, are in practice seldom kept unless they denote utility; for example, the records of the capacity of cows for giving milk, which are kept by private owners of grade herds. Pedigrees are now generally kept in some public record commonly known as a "herd book" or "stud book." The main objects in keeping public records are as follows: (1) To preserve the purity of the breed and to furnish the breeder with a guarantee of purity of breeding. (2) To guard against the private issuing of manufactured records by designing breeders—in public records no fact can be stated that is inconsistent with what is already known. (3) To furnish a ready means of tracing pedigrees.

Let us now turn to the plant kingdom and see how far this principle may apply. At the present time we have a great many different classes of farm crops, and of these we have an endless number of different varieties. Whence came all these varied forms? What are the methods employed in securing them? Practical gardeners, farmers and stockmen know that Darwin discussed facts and principles virtually related to everyday farming. This great scientist, whose work has become the basis for all similar lines of work, showed how breeds and varieties originate and change from one to another. The changes which occur in plants and animals in their wild state are due to the struggle for existence and the "survival of the fittest." When our plants were brought under cultivation by man and when our animals became domesticated the former rapidly subdivided into many forms which we conveniently term varieties, while the latter are divided into breeds. The different varieties and different breeds which now exist have been gradually developed by the accumulative power of man's selection to suit the different conditions in which they are required to grow. The success with which the process of selection has been applied by man in making his breeds of animals is well known. Selection acts only by the accumulation of very slight variations—the process is cumulative—and man's power in accumulating may be said to make the wool of one sheep good for carpets and another for cloth; one beet good for the manufacture of sugar and the other for feeding purposes. While the process of selection, both natural and artificial, is largely accountable for the great diversity of forms both in plant and animal life, yet there are times when the desired result cannot be obtained by simple selection. Then it is that plant improvement hybridizing is resorted to as a means of obtaining the desired end, which is an improved variety.

There is, however, a fundamental difference between plant and animal breeding which it would be well to notice. In animal breeding the production of new races is very rare. Ordinarily the improvement sought in animals is improvement in size, quality of beef, milk production, etc., which is accomplished by means of judicious mating, followed by careful selection and handling. Plant breeding, on the other hand, as generally understood, consists in the production of new varieties, which correspond in degree of difference to the different breeds of cattle. The plant breeder handles thousands of individuals, where the animal breeder handles tens. The plant breeder, furthermore, cannot register individuals, as does the animal breeder, but he does name groups or strains. In plants, therefore, the basis of improvement, as according to the same natural laws, and the improved strains and plants must likewise have had their origin in some individual or group.

In animal breeding, the presence of two separate individuals, the sire and dam, is necessary before offspring can be produced. In plants, such as wheat and oats, on the other hand, the sire and dam, s/o to speak, are included in the one head and perform their natural functions there, which result in the production of offspring which is known as "seed." Hence each plant may reproduce itself in season and independent of outside aid. When one plant is crossed upon another, it is done simply with a view to developing a new race or variety combining the good qualities of the parents. The act of hybridizing breaks up the type, causing many hybrids of different types and making it possible to finally select the type for which we are seeking. Fortunately, however, much improvement may be made within the race without hybridizing by simply selecting the most capable of thriving to best advantage under their respective conditions. Hence, since the male and female are to be found in the one plant we can breed up our plants by selecting for seed purposes seed from those plants which we consider most suitable as parents. In the past it has been the custom to secure our seed from the bim, screen or fan it out, taking the largest kernels for seed purposes, giving no thought to the plant which produced it. In other words, the in-

ment and that they will grapple with the problem themselves under the intelligent direction which the association aims to give.

Career of the Hon. Jas. Bryce

(Continued from Page Seventeen.)

dividual has been considered, while the pedigree has been ignored. Since the same laws prevail in plant life as are taken into account in animal life, it is just as important that both pedigree and individuality be considered here, if we would realize the best results. Many instances might be given to show the degree to which we may be deceived by appearance. That a grain of wheat or an ear of corn is very often not what it seems, is too true, and this fact demands that we go a step further and give some thought to the ancestry or pedigree.

This is a problem which the C. S. G. A. is endeavoring to solve. Not only does this organization aim to direct the work of plant improvement or plant "breeding" as we shall term it, along approved and scientific lines, but it aims to keep a record of the performance and purity of the different varieties worked with from year to year. The practice of pedigreeing is found to stimulate care not only in the growing, but in preventing the mixing of varieties. The importance of the latter is well known to all grain-growers. If a pedigree is to be of any use it must represent first purity and second utility. In animals the ordinary pedigree simply represents lineage or ancestry, while in plants it should represent both ancestry and utility. We are all well aware that all crops or the different varieties of any crop are not capable of being improved to the same extent. Some varieties are particularly adapted to certain conditions while others are not and do not readily adapt themselves to new conditions. While, of course, we are aware that other varieties seem much more ready to fit themselves to such changes, when careful records are kept of the behaviour of a variety under certain conditions for a few years and knowing that all plants are amenable to the laws of heredity and that they will reproduce themselves true to type when grown under similar conditions of soil, climate, etc., the real value of a strain can be determined pretty closely.

The point in this narrative is that up to the minute of this conversation at the Minnesota club Mr. Miller's salary was \$15,000 per year, and at the mere mention of the name of C. S. Miller, Mr. Hill's vanity was aroused and after luncheon he returned to his office and made good.

Bought House for Colored Cook

Mr. Hill's charities are unostentatious and rarely come to public notice. He once had a colored boy employed as cook on his private car, who was the embodiment of competency and faithfulness. Charley had saved money and was desirous of buying a home on St. Anthony Hill, St. Paul. The real estate people, upon finding that their prospective purchaser was a colored man, declined to allow the deal to go through. Mr. Hill heard of this and some time afterward had his agent purchase the property, which he gave as a present to his faithful colored servant. Some years later Charley died and the funeral arrangements were entirely in the charge of Mrs. James J. Hill.

Before building his palatial mansion on Summit avenue in St. Paul the Hill family resided in a good sized home on Minnesota street. One day, several years after the occupancy of the new home, his real estate manager advised Mr. Hill that his old home probably would change tenants during the new year and that he would be able to assure an increased rental for the property, expecting, of course, that this would please Mr. Hill much and that he would be instructed to go ahead with the lease, but Mr. Hill objected. He said: "We are not always sure of the kind of people who may be likely to occupy the house, and I cannot overlook the fact that all of my children were born there. Do not rent it, but have the building torn down and the lot put upon the market." There is a vein of sentiment running through this which may surprise some of Mr. Hill's old St. Paul friends.

When young Jimmy Hill (J. N. Hill, vice-president Northern Pacific railway, New York) finished his college education, made a trip abroad and returned to St. Paul, he bemoaned the fact that his father had not seen fit to build his expensive home in either Paris or New York city, where, as Jimmy put it, "he could get a run for his money."

In St. Paul it has been said a great many times that there were about a dozen first-class funerals required in order to make the town half equal to Minneapolis. Then again the statement is made that but for James J. Hill St. Paul would have been wiped off the map years ago. From the time when Jim Hill and Commodore Kittson were peeling potatoes for their board in the kitchen of the Merchants' hotel in St. Paul up to the present time, James J. Hill has been advertising St. Paul and the Northwest. There are a number of well-to-do merchants in St. Paul who would like to know why it is that when Mr. Hill was executing some little coup in Burlington, Milwaukee, Baltimore and Ohio, Erie, etc., that he does not call them up and let them in a little of it. Mr. Hill has his friends, whom he takes care of in this respect, and those he omits or overlooks in this regard may have been ungenerous toward the Great Northern at one time or another.

Another Haroun Alraschid

In a latter part of the eighteenth century a poor Norfolk curate had to support a wife and six children on eighty pounds a year, the greater part of which he earned by taking in and teaching, in a farmhouse he rented, a few scholars. One day he offered shelter to a passing traveler from a heavy shower of rain, and provided him with a change of clothes till his own were dried. Presently the guest, as he sat and warmed himself by a roaring fire, noticed an old chess board hanging up. "You play chess, eh?" he asked. "I do when I can," answered the curate, "but it's not once in six months that I can find any one to play with." "I'm your man!" cried his guest. "All right; but we are just going to dine, you must first have pot luck with us, and then we'll see who's the better man." Accordingly the guest dined with the curate, and his friends, and made himself extremely agreeable. After dinner the curate and he sat down to play chess, when, to his astonishment, the guest, who held himself, and was held, a crack player, lost every single game. He took his beating well, and when the weather cleared and his clothes dried, he thanked the parson and bid him a hearty farewell. The curate thought no more of his visitor for four months, when he was surprised to receive the following letter from the Duke de Nivernois, then French ambassador: "The Duke de Nivernois's compliments wait on the Rev. Mr. —, and as a remembrance for the good drubbing he received from him at chess, he begs that he will accept the living of —, worth four hundred pounds a year—and that he will be so good as to wait upon the Duke of Newcastle on Friday next to thank his grace for the presentation." T. P. Weekly.

Captain H. Campbell Reynold has been promoted by the sea lords to be a rear admiral. He is 53 years of age, and entered the service in 1866, being promoted captain in 1897. He served in the Ashanti war and with the Niger expedition. He was promoted for his services. Later he served on the Superb during the operations against Arabi Pasha.

A strong organization with power to discriminate and keep in check aggressors in this field has a powerful whip to prevent breeders, seedsmen and nursery men from going to extremes. In order that this organization be able to render the greatest public service, however, it is necessary that the people themselves come to know something of the laws which underlie the origin of varieties, and plant improve-

"Preventives" will promptly check a cold or the Grippe when taken early or at the "sneeze stage." Preventives cure seated colds as well. Preventives are little candy ear tablets, and Dr. Shoop, Racine, says, "I will and you will think a book on colds free if you will write me. The samples prove their merit. Check early Colds with Preventives and stop Pneumonia. Sold in 5¢ and 25¢ boxes by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Even Dr. X., the president of the college, sang as if he felt the contagion of inspiration." "Dr. X. sang that?" broke in an incredulous listener. "Does Dr. X. believe that?" "Oh, no," replied Bishop Brooks, quickly, "he was merely asking for information."

Wall Street Smash

The Men Who Won and Lost

New York, March 29.—Through the high-salaried officials in the club at that moment than he ever had before observed together. He qualified this statement by saying "men of \$25,000 per year or over." Mr. Hill asked him to name the people he had in mind. He quoted several names, ending with C. S. Mellen, president of the Northern Pacific system.

Upon hearing the name of Mr. Mellen, Mr. Hill immediately added, "and Darlus Miller, vice-president of the Great Northern system." "But," said the reporter, "you know I mean only men whose salaries are \$25,000, per year or more." "Yes, I know," responded Mr. Hill, "but Mr. Miller gets \$30,000 per year."

The point in this narrative is that up to the minute of this conversation at the Minnesota club Mr. Miller's salary was \$15,000 per year, and the mere mention of the name of C. S. Mellen, Mr. Hill's vanity was aroused and after luncheon he returned to his office and made good.

Morgan's Part

When J. P. Morgan sailed away to Europe the day stocks began their sensational downward plunge, he was credited with having engineered the biggest coup the "Street" had seen since the May panic of 1901, when Northern Pacific soared to \$1,000 a share in the battle for the railroad supremacy of the Northwest territory, and incidentally having given Jim Keene an opportunity to even up scores with E. H. Harriman for having wrested control of Southern Pacific from him, at the same time forcing his son-in-law into bankruptcy. But when the smoke of battle had cleared away, despite the rumors of the passing of the control of the Union Pacific system, there were not many who could bring themselves to believe that Harriman, with such backing as that afforded by H. H. Rogers, William Rockefeller, Henry C. Frick, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. So it is that the patched up truce has been arranged that will prove the partial eclipse of the National City bank, H. H. Rogers and William Rockefeller, and more than that for E. H. Harriman. It is developing in the Northwest, where the Hill and Harriman roads have signed a treaty. It is developing in the Street, where these big fellows are agreed that the standard stocks are selling at bargain counter prices, but are too shrewd not to see that a pool of interests for non-competitive buying will enable them to get all the stocks they want at panic levels.

Fewer Millionaires

There are fewer millionaires in the street than for over a year past. We hear frequently of the big winnings, of how the Moore brothers and Dan Reid cleaned up millions. How Morgan, Hill and their followers are buying back stocks that they sold 20, 40, even 100 points higher, and how

Brandt Walker, a Chicago plunger won \$2,000,000 in three months' bear campaign directed from a resort hotel. But there were few fortunes made in comparison to those that were lost. Even houses that were bearish all along for the most part merely kept out of the market rather than risk following their inclination to sell.

There is a local gambler, Sweeney, by name, who swings a line of 100,000 shares or so when he is feeling well. He dropped a couple of million on Yukon, Hill and Rock Island, and more than that for E. H. Harriman. It is developing in the Northwest, where the Hill and Harriman roads have signed a treaty. It is developing in the Street, where these big fellows are agreed that the standard stocks are selling at bargain counter prices, but are too shrewd not to see that a pool of interests for non-competitive buying will enable them to get all the stocks they want at panic levels.

Under the power contained in 4 several mortgages dated respectively 10th April, 1900; 6th June, 1900; 12th November, 1902; and 5th January, 1904; and registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office in Charge Books, Vol. 15, at Fol. 453; No. 3850D and Fol. 37, No. 4001; and Fol. 16, No. 6164D, respectively, the mortgagee offer for sale by tender the following freehold hereditaments, viz:

1. A valuable property situated on the south side of Dawson street, having a frontage of 40 feet, a depth of 120 feet, or more, with buildings thereon now in occupation of J. P. & L. Leiser, as tenants, being part of lot 106.

2. Lot 106 and buildings at the corner of South Street and Cormorant street, having a frontage on South street of 40 feet, 1½ inches, and on Cormorant street of 120 feet, each, with a frontage on the west and therefrom on Cormorant street of 90 feet (subject to a party wall agreement registered in the said Registry office), being part of lots 533 and 534, Victoria City.

3. Lot 1241, Hillside Extension, Victoria City, being 122 Fourth street.

4. Part of lot 1241, Victoria City, being the westerly 33 feet on Johnson street by the depth of said lot, with brick building.

5. Part of lot 1241, Victoria City, being the westerly 33 feet on Johnson street by the depth of said lot, with brick building.

Sixty-four tenders are invited for the purchase of the above properties, marked "Tender for," etc., to the undersigned on or before the 25th April, 1907.

The vendors reserve the right to refuse to accept any tender.

POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY,

Chancery Chambers, Victoria, B. C.

Solicitors for the Vendors.

TICKET OFFICES— 56 Government and 61 Wharf Street, R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

Agents, C. D. Dunann, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Broadway Wharf, San Francisco.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

TO DAWSON, ATLIN, FORTY-MILE AND LYNN RIVER, B.C.—ROUTE— The White Pass and Yukon Route is via the White Pass and Yukon Route from Skagway; daily (except Sunday) trains connect at White Horse with our own tri-weekly stages for Dawson. For full particulars see

J. H. ROGERS, Traffic Mgr.

Vancouver, B. C.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

TO THE....

KLONDIKE, ATLIN AND TANANA GOLDFIELDS.

TO THE....

WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

FOR NORTHERN B. C. ROUTE.

FOR WEST COAST ROUTE.

FOR CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

FOR TAIWAN.

FOR S. S. UNATILLA, CITY OF PUEBLA OR CITY OF TOPEKA.

FOR S. S. YUKON, BIRCHWOOD, ETC.

FOR S. S. TANANA, ETC.

FOR S. S. NARROWWADE, ETC.

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR



THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT

In some respects the Fifth Commandment in the Decalogue is peculiar. All the other commandments prohibit the doing of something; this alone enjoins a line of action. This commandment contains a promise; none of the others do. All the others have been made the subject, in one form or another, of legislation; this one has remained as yet untouched in such a way. Its words, though familiar to nearly every one, may be repeated here. They are: "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God hath given thee."

This is a remarkable commandment to find a place in the fundamental law of a nation. There are many thousands of statute books in the various countries of the world, and many very learned and patriotic men have set themselves down to write constitutions for their countries; but we would search in vain through every statute book and every constitution to find any direction to men to honor their parents. It is not in Magna Charta, nor in the Petition of Right, nor in the Declaration of Independence, nor in the Code of Napoleon, nor in anything else in Christendom except in the Ten Commandments given to the Children of Israel shortly after they had left Egypt. There it is found, and it occupies the place of honor among the commandments relating to what may be called man's social obligations. If you take the trouble to read the Commandments carefully, you will see that there is no injunction in regard to our duty to God, except that we are commanded not to take His name in vain. We are not enjoined to worship Him, although this duty might be inferred from the command against the worship of graven images. The Lawgiver seems to have taken it for granted that, when men once knew the true God, they would worship Him. But when it comes to the parental relation there is an express command.

We have said that anything in the nature of the Fifth Commandment is not found in Christendom outside of the Decalogue; but it is found elsewhere. About nine hundred years after the giving of the Law to the Children of Israel, that is supposing that the accepted dates in Hebrew history are correct, of which there may be a great deal of doubt, Confucius collated the ancient beliefs and moral codes of the Chinese people, and he gave the worship of ancestors a place almost equal to the worship of God. Indeed, it may be said that he followed the precedent of the Ten Commandments, whether consciously or not, by taking for granted that men would worship God and confining himself to injunctions as to their duty towards their parents and each other. Confucius made no claim to be the originator of a system of laws or religion. In fact, he expressly avowed that he only sought to restore the ancient religion of the Chinese people, and establish the national organization upon its original foundation. It was dual in its character, including both parental obligation and filial piety. The principle runs, theoretically, through the whole Chinese system of polity. The Emperor is the father of his people, owing to them the duties of a parent, and the people owe to him the duties which children ought to exhibit towards their parents. Almost every person in Victoria knows the attitude which a Chinaman feels towards his father and mother. Men leave their situations here and go to China at the call of one of them, and much of the money that is sent out of the province to the Orient goes to the support of the parents of the senders. No people in all the world obey the Fifth Commandment as implicitly as the Chinese; although it is only too evident that the parental idea in government has not worked out very well among that people.

It is difficult to believe that this Commandment was not intended as anything more than an injunction whereby family discipline was to be preserved, that is, to relate merely the duties of young children towards their parents. It seems rather as if it ought to be regarded as the foundation stone of established government. Moses amplified in great detail the laws and regulations, which he considered necessary to establish a nation and a religion. It must be remembered that he was creating a nationality. His people had only recently been slaves. They had imbibed the ideas and beliefs of their masters. They were unruly, unreasoning, lacking in organization, fickle and practically lawless. They had broken away from everything which they had either learned to respect or been compelled to obey, and their leader had before him the task of creating a nationality, which is not merely an aggregation of individuals, but a people controlled by a common polity, recognizing a common leadership and obeying a common law. He did this in a manner that has no equal in history. Of these despised bondsmen he made a powerful state, and we think no violence is done to the record of Scripture, if we say that the corner stone of the national edifice was the Fifth Commandment. If it was not, then we will search without result through the Old Testament to discover it.

Two thoughts are suggested by the foregoing inquiry. One is as to the great interest surrounding the Bible, simply as a record of human action. It

is infinitely more interesting if regarded in this light, and infinitely more useful as a guide to human action, than if it is taken as an inspired account of how God dealt with a people, who in some special degree were under His direction. Read in this light it is the greatest of all works on political economy, and in these days, when so many people are endeavoring to solve the various difficult questions constantly arising in our social and political relations, it would be well if it were studied more diligently, not simply for religious instruction, but as affording what is doubtless the best record of the development and failure of any system of social and political organization.

The second thought is that, as two of the wisest of men (we repeat once more that in these articles we do not take into consideration any suggestion that the Bible is divinely inspired, holding this to be immaterial for the purposes of study), we mean Moses and Confucius, placed the authority of the parent at the very foundation of national existence. It would seem to be wise if the obligations of the Fifth Commandment formed a larger part of our rules of life. Though it does not necessarily say so, the Commandment implies that the parent shall render himself worthy of honor. Unfortunately this duty is too often grievously neglected. One of the crying evils of to-day is the failure of parents to set a proper example to their children and to exercise a proper supervision over their conduct. This they cannot do, unless they themselves order their own lives in accordance with the principles, which they expect, or at least would desire, to see their children follow. There is nothing more abominable than the practice, which leads parents to say that their children must take their chances, and yet there are hundreds of families in which this is the cardinal rule of action. As we do not intend to preach a sermon, we shall leave this point without further observation than to say that if parents respect themselves, they will win the respect of their children. So far as young people are concerned, it is hardly necessary to say anything. Respect for parents is, if not inborn, one of the earliest qualities developed in a child's mind. It can be preserved through life, if the parents deserve it; it frequently lasts even after parents have sacrificed all claim to it.

With one more thought the subject will be dismissed. The Fifth Commandment carries with it a promise: "that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." This is not, it seems to us, a promise of long life individually, but that is its meaning. It is a promise which has not been fulfilled. What it promises is long existence as a nation. The Children of Israel were going to a land that had been given to them. Their tenure of ownership depended upon national discipline, the very essence of which is expressed in the obligation of filial obedience.

SOCIAL SMARTNESS

Punch has a poem on the "Smart Set," which was suggested by a statement of Lord Crewe to the effect that he never been able to identify the members of this alleged stratum of society. "Smartness" means a variety of things. Among the definitions of it are pugnacity, quickness, liveliness, freshness, wit, superficiality, vivacity, neatness and appropriateness in dress, elegance, intelligence, fashionableness, questionable honesty, punctuality, extensiveness, strength, health, creditableness. But it was none of these definitions, which Lord Crewe had in mind when he declared his inability to identify the "Smart Set." What he was thinking about was the people of means, leisure, culture and alleged respectability, who are supposed to spend their time in conduct, which suggests a reversion to the monkey tribe, from which some people are kind enough to say we have descended. Most readers know something about this alleged social class. It is said of them when they go on visits to country houses, they slide down the stalactites on trays, that members of both sexes straddle the bannisters and go whizzing down to the bottom, that they go about the halls in their "nighties" and have pillow fights, that they fill each other's beds with bribe-a-brac, play same tricks with each other's food and clothes, abandon dancing for leap-frog and turn handsprings for the delectation of their fellow fools. Lord Crewe has not been able to discover such people in England, from which we may infer, either that His Lordship himself is not "smart" in any one of the meanings of the word, or that there is no such set. The Colonist inclines to the latter view.

At the same time it is not to be denied that in most communities there is a class of people, considering itself "smart," which endeavors to create for itself a separate code of decency and morality. Now and again illustrations of it come to light. Take the case of the Thaw trial. If the young woman, who was the cause of all the trouble, told the truth, Stanford White, a man concerning whose social "smartness" there could be no question, lived a life which made him an enemy of society, and yet he was received and admired everywhere in "smartdom." If on the other hand she told what was not true, and this is quite possible, the fact that a creature, such as she must be in that case, would be tolerated anywhere in social circles professing respectability augurs very badly for the future of American society in its more conspicuous ranks at least. If such a woman as she is by her own confession had lived among people, who were not millionaires and who did not claim to be "smart," she would have promptly been ostracized. The "smart set" in New York is going mad. The other day the papers had an account of a dinner for twelve given privately by a leader of the "set." Her smartness

would not permit her to use anything that had been served at a former dinner in the way of decorations, and among the things purchased for the occasion was a set of antique ornaments at a cost of \$500, which after the dinner, were discarded. Each guest was presented with a beautiful little leather bag containing a number of amethysts. The cost of the flowers alone for this little private affair was nearly \$100. In all the expense of giving a few friends a little entertainment, got up in a hurry, was considerably over a thousand dollars. But what was this to a lady who was accustomed to spend more than that sum in her morning round of shopping every day when she went out for that purpose. A year or two ago one of the male members of New York's "smart set" said that a gentleman could not possibly hope to live respectable in that city on less than \$1,000 a day, and vast as the amount seems, there must be quite a number of the idle rich, whose expenses amount to even a greater sum than that. This is one phase of what is called "social smartness." It can be limited to only a very limited extent in this part of the world. It does not appear to have taken root in Great Britain to any great degree.

Another illustration of "social smartness" is illustrated by a remark alleged to have been made by a young English girl to her mother, who had reported her for what she regarded as an indiscretion. It was to the effect that it was useless nowadays to try to inculcate the manners of the early Victorian era or prehistoric codes of morality. Probably the reported incident may lack somewhat of the essential element of truth, but there is unfortunately no doubt that the "smart set" on both sides of the Atlantic seek to be a law unto themselves. A recent novelist describes one of his characters—she was a prominent member of the set—as "a pretty heathen," and there is no doubt that the definition fits a great many of the younger generation of ultra-fashionables exceedingly well.

There is a kind of social smartness which is admirable. It leads those who practice it to keep their bodies fit and their minds alert. It makes them tolerant of weakness, although hostile to every manifestation of vice. It encourages the aboriginal home of a people, whose influence has been felt for many centuries and is even now manifest in all parts of the civilized world. Under the title of Medes and Persians these Iranians are familiar to us all at least by name. Their chief characteristic was their monothelism, and it is claimed by many scholars that the Hebrew acceptance of the doctrine of one God only became implanted firmly in their minds after that people had come under the rule and influence of the Iranians. Much of the culture of Greece and Rome may be traced to an Iranian origin and probably also a great deal of the mental and spiritual development of ancient India was derived from the same source. Not many of the pure type of this type of people who belong to the same class. For this we cannot be too thankful. The rich classes of Rome belonged to a "smart set" of the class which Lord Crewe was unable to identify. Such a set indicates that social decay has begun and social decay is the first symptom of national decay.

PERSIA.

Persia has begun an exceedingly interesting experiment in constitutional government, the outcome of which will be watched with deep concern by all Eastern people. For very many years that kingdom has been under a system of administration, which was not only absolute, but also infamously corrupt. Offices were openly bought and sold. Personal fitness for position counted for nothing. The people had no voice in the control of their affairs. Financial chaos was the rule in all public matters. Theoretically all this is to be changed, and while the constitution is capable of interpretation according to the views of the Shah, in which respect it is not materially different from other written constitutions, there is in it at least the essential principle of democratic government. It was granted by the late Shah shortly before his death, and although it could scarcely be claimed that he was an absolute ruler or even up to a fair average, the probability is that he would, if he had lived, have endeavored to make a success of the new system. Much doubt was expressed as to the attitude which the present Shah would take towards the reform. He was known to be an arbitrary disposition, and as governor of the province of Tabriz he showed a love for absolutism. However it is satisfactory to note that so far he has been very friendly to the National Council, as the representative body is called, and has permitted, if he has not actively promoted, the application of constitutional principles to the conduct of affairs, with the result that a great improvement is already manifest. The strong feature of the new arrangement is that it places the financial affairs of the country under the control of the Council. If this principle is worked out in practice its effect will be revolutionary. Very much, in fact everything, depends upon the character of the Persian people. If they are capable of self-government they can have it; if they are not, the country will relapse to absolutism.

It is surprising how very little most of us know about Persia. Some ten years ago the Colonist was favored with a call from the Librarian of the Shah, who had been commissioned by that potentate to make a tour of the world for the purpose of studying the various systems of government in operation. An interview with him was published in these columns, in the course of which he said that his sovereign was very desirous of learning what could be done to better the conditions of Persia politically and industrially. He made many inquiries as to the nature of the government of the Council. If this principle is worked out in practice its effect will be revolutionary. Very much, in fact everything, depends upon the character of the Persian people. If they are capable of self-government they can have it; if they are not, the country will relapse to absolutism.

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Persia has been for many centuries associated with romance. Perhaps there is nothing of more intense interest in the records of humanity than the story of Mohammedanism in that country. Poets in all ages have laid the scenes of many of their choicest conceptions in this land of heavy antiquity and deep mystery. For centuries Persia has lain almost dormant. Can it be that it is about to renew its strength? Will the plateau of Iran once more produce a race to give an impetus to the progress of mankind? Will it send out another leader, whose name will be known to all the world and to whom the millions of Asia will look as a leader? Stranger things

have happened. The Grand Trunk, the Canadian and Alberta. Its position is of great strategic importance, because it extends from the Caspian Sea on the north to the Gulf of Persia on the south, or in other words it extends across the continent of Asia, although, of course, in its narrowest part. On both sides of the Caspian, it borders on Russia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan, the former an ally and the latter under the protectorate of Great Britain. The dominions of Turkey bounds it on the west. Such a country must inevitably play an exceedingly important part in the future of southern Asia. Russia desires a naval station on the Persian Gulf; Germany looks forward to the day when passengers, military and otherwise, can take a train at Berlin and pursue an unbroken journey to the shores of the same landlocked sea. Great Britain, with the usual presence of those who have the direction of her Asiatic policy, has already made her position good there. For the most part the country is an elevated table land averaging from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea level, with mountain ranges reaching upwards of 17,000 feet in altitude. The latitude of the country renders its general altitude no drawback to the fertility of the land and its adaptability to occupation by a prosperous and progressive people. Extensive regions are marked on the maps as deserts, but as there is abundant precipitation in the mountains, where great fields of snow lie all the year round, it seems very probable that the greater part of the land area could be made highly productive by irrigation. Practically everything can grow in Persia, tropical vegetation on the lower levels and grains and other products of the Temperate Zone on the higher plateaus. From this favorable description the Great Salt Desert must be excluded, where the saline deposits are so great as to render the land wholly unfit for cultivation. In one place there is a great salt bed, several feet in thickness and covering 600 square miles. It is one vast mass of rock salt, almost as solid as stone, and so far as is known, the minerals are represented in Persia, although as yet no great discoveries have been made. Iron, copper, coal, lead and in fact practically every mineral of economic value is found in the country, but the deposits are unutilized for the most part, and the mineralized areas have never been systematically prospected. Lack of means of communication is the great obstacle to development. The population of the country is 9,000,000, which is very sparse as Asiatic countries go.

Persia has played a very important part in the history of the world. The plateau of Iran appears, as far as historical records extend, to have been the aboriginal home of a people, whose influence has been felt for many centuries and is even now manifest in all parts of the civilized world. Under the title of Medes and Persians these Iranians are familiar to us all at least by name. Their chief characteristic was their monothelism, and it is claimed by many scholars that the Hebrew acceptance of the doctrine of one God only became implanted firmly in their minds after that people had come under the rule and influence of the Iranians. Much of the culture of Greece and Rome may be traced to an Iranian origin and probably also a great deal of the mental and spiritual development of ancient India was derived from the same source. Not many of the pure type of this type of people who belong to the same class. For this we cannot be too thankful. The rich classes of Rome belonged to a "smart set" of the class which Lord Crewe was unable to identify. Such a set indicates that social decay has begun and social decay is the first symptom of national decay.

The third is the good luck to work under organizers and developers of talent. Probably there is a certain amount of truth in this; but there is another saying that forceful persons create their own opportunities and develop their own faculties. This has been conspicuously true of Mr. McGulgan, whose success in life is to be attributed largely to his capacity for doing work better than anybody else did it. When he was a roadmaster it was his section of the road that caught the eye of the superintendent and manager as the best kept in the division. It was the same when he became assistant superintendent and superintendent with enlarged jurisdiction. It came to be almost a truism that where McGulgan was in control the track was in the best condition, the rails were the most faultless, the ties the strongest and the switches the neatest. The roadbed was the smoothest.

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F. H. McGULGAN

Montreal Herald.

Canada loses by Mr. F. H. McGulgan's acceptance of the position of first vice-president of the Great Northern, one of the most capable railway managers who have ever been engaged in her service. Every railway official knows "Mr. Mac" either personally or by repute, and there is not one who will dispute his sovereignty on the track.

But it is not only as a railway official but as a man—a great forceful, large-hearted man—that Mr. McGulgan arrests the attention and appeals to the imagination. "A man with a heart as big as his head," said one who has known him for many years, and certainly no one could have had the pleasure of his conversation and companionship for any length of time without feeling that strict as he is as a disciplinarian; exacting as he is in his insistence upon the strictest attention to duty, he has much of the oil of human kindness in him.

Out of the road Mr. McGulgan has the reputation of being very strict, but he is also known to be just, and because of these two things the men like him, while they follow him just a little, and in their half-familiar way speak of him as "Mr. Mac." When he is on the line he is kept in such excellent condition—there is never any scarcity to his movements. When he passes over the track in his special car, he is credited with something like omniscience. It is said that he can count the spikes in a fishplate while the train is traveling at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and tell just to an inch whether the divisions between the ties are of the right measurement.

Possibly these are exaggerations

which can be said that his work will speak for him in days to come, and long after he has left the Grand Trunk.

The Work That Speaks

One need not follow Mr. McGulgan through the various successive positions he filled from the time he became a water-boy on the Erie & Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania to the time he attained the fourth vice-presidency of the Grand Trunk. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and came, as his name implies, of Irish parentage. It was a long ladder to climb; but energy and perseverance brought him to the top. At more than one point in his career the strong fighting qualities of the man were revealed. It was while superintendent of the Wabash Western division that he encountered the famous strike engineered by the labor leader and agitator, Debs, and he handled the affair with such marked ability that a new and unsuspected force in the line was revealed. It has been spoken of as one of the most successful flights of his kind in the West. Since Mr. McGulgan has had other matters of a like character on hand, and he has invariably handled them with consummate skill. He will yield to demands that he considers just and right, but when he has made up his mind, the person will be a clever negotiator who gets the better of him. Dealing with men all his life, he is naturally a good judge of character. He is quick at detecting the black sheep among the flock. It is sometimes said that the self-made man in so many cases worships his maker that he forgets the dignity that doth hedge a king. Mr. McGulgan is not of that type. He respects a man where he finds him, no matter what his station in life may be.

Some people are wondering how a character so strong and so balanced will be able to pull with Mr. James J. Hill. The president of the Great Northern is known to be a man who holds decided views about everything relating to railroads; he is known also to be a severe—hard taskmaster—a man who spares neither master nor others—a man who is autocratic in his ways of governing men and things. Mr. McGulgan is also

The Contrasts of a Generation

Through the Great West Thirty-Five Years Ago—Sandford Fleming's Trip

F. A. Acland, writing from this city contributes the following article to the *Toronto Globe*:

At the present time, when a second and third transcontinental railway are pursuing each other in turn across the plains, are racing for passes in the mountains, and are planning to build new sites for an outlet on the Pacific; when the plains themselves have been sprinkled with populous cities, and are the home of hundreds of thousands of substantial yeomen; and when a trip across the Rockies to the Pacific coast is so trifling a matter that we grumble if, after a week's run in the snow season the train arrives a few hours late, it is not without interest to glance back at a vivid pen-picture of the conditions of a generation or so ago. It was in 1872 that the late Principal Grant published his volume, "Ocean to Ocean," being a diary kept during a journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific with the expedition of the engineer-in-chief of the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial railways. The chief of the expedition was Sir Sandford Fleming (not then knighted), who is still happily enjoying life at Ottawa, and there were in the party also Arthur Moren, M.D., Halifax doctor; John Macoun, M.A., Belleville, botanist; Charles Horezburg, an ex-Hudson's Bay officer, who acted as photographer, etc.; Frank Fleming, a sixteen-year-old son of the chief; Sergeant Terence McWilliams, the cook; and, last, Rev. Geo. M. Grant of Halifax, secretary. It will be noticed that the author of "Ocean to Ocean" had not at this time removed to Kingston to begin at Queen's University what was destined to be the great work of his life.

Capt. Palliser's Pronouncement.

First let us re-quote some sentences quoted in the introduction to his work by Dr. Grant, from the report of Captain Palliser, who in 1857 was chief of an expedition organized by the British government to explore the country between the west of Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains: "The knowledge of the country, on the whole," he says, "would never lead me to advise a line of communication from Canada across the continent to the Pacific, exclusively through British territory. The time has forever gone by for effecting such an object; and the unfortunate choice of an astronomical boundary line has completely isolated the central American possessions of Great Britain from Canada in the east, and also almost debarred them from any eligible access from the Pacific coast from the west." When we reflect upon the rapid movement down to the lakes of the annual crop of the plains today, and upon the ease and comfort with which the wealthy folk of Winnipeg, or Regina, or Calgary—names then, of course, unknown—may journey out to spend a few weeks or months on the coast of the Pacific, we are inclined to smile at the gloomy prognostications of Captain Palliser. Yet we must remember that these pioneers of greater Canada were not only explorers in a practically undiscovered country, but also in an almost new realm of physical science, and had not grasped the possibilities of human achievement in this direction during even the few years that were to follow the pronouncement in question.

From Collingwood to Victoria.

The ocean-to-ocean trip of Sandford Fleming and his companions may be considered for present purposes to have started at Collingwood on July 16, though Mr. Grant, the secretary and diarist, had begun at Halifax on July 1, travelling over the Intercolonial, then under construction. From Collingwood the route was by steamer to Thunder Bay, from Thunder Bay along the Dawson route to Fort Garry, and thence to Edmonton and through the Yellow Head Pass to Kamloops, and so eventually to New Westminster and Victoria. The party reached Victoria on October 11, practically a three months' trip, and, of course, there was no rail way beyond Collingwood, so that they traveled 2,185 miles on horses or in wagons, 485 miles in rowboats and 1,687 miles in steamboats—this on the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Pacific Ocean.

It will be interesting to glance for a moment at the impressions made at the time on the mind of a man who, more than most others, realized the great future awaiting the country which he was one of the first to see with eyes that were open.

Nepigon for C. P. R. Terminus.

How indefinite and uncertain were the plans of the Canadian Pacific Railway at that time is seen in the entry for July 21, where, after a description of Nepigon Bay and a reference to Nepigon Lake to the north of it, he remarks: "The country between the Bay and the lake having been found extremely unfavorable for railway construction, it will probably be necessary to carry the Canadian Pacific Railway farther inland, but there must be a branch line to Nepigon Bay, which will then be the summer terminus (1) for the traffic from the west (unless Thunder Bay gets the start of it)." Thunder Bay was indeed destined to get the better of Nepigon Bay, and one is surprised nowadays to hear that Nepigon was seriously in the running.

Here again is a contemporary reference to one of the most romantic incidents in the development of the Canadian west—that of Silver Island and its fabulous fortunes: "At 1 a.m." wrote Dr. Grant on the night of the day that had seen him at Nepigon, and travelling on the Frances Smith, "we arrived at Silver Island—a little bit of rock in a bay studded with islets. The most wonderful vein of silver in the world has been struck here. Last year thirty men took out from it \$1,200,000; and competent judges say that, in all probability, the mine is worth hundreds of millions. The original \$50 shares are now selling for \$25,000. . . . Such a marvelous 'find' as this has stimulated search in every other di-

rection around Lake Superior. Other veins have been discovered, some of them paying well, and, of course, the probability is that there are many more undiscovered; for not one-hundredth part of the mineral region of Lake Superior has been examined yet, and it would be strange indeed if all the minerals had been stumbled on at the outset. Those rocky shores are perhaps the richest part of the whole Dominion. The development of Silver Island was shortly to come to a sudden conclusion. The real wealth of the west was not, after all, contained in its mineral deposits.

The diarist mentions the arrival at the head of the lakes only in the most casual manner. The twin cities of Fort William and Port Arthur were all, as yet, of the future, as yet hardly dreams even. "At 5 a.m." (July 22), writes Dr. Grant, "we arrived at Prince Arthur's Landing" (named, it will be remembered, by Col. Garnet Wolseley a year or two before, when landing there his troops for the suppression of the Red River rebellion), "Thunder Bay, about four miles from the Kaministiquia river, a fine open harbor, with dark cliffs of basaltic rock, and island scenery second only to Nepon. Population is flowing rapidly to these shores of Lake Superior. Already more than a hundred stores, shanties and houses are scattered about 'the Landing.' The chief business is silver mining, galena, and other valuable minerals known to exist in the neighborhood." There is no sign here of the commercial importance that was to fall upon Port Arthur and its sister settlement a generation later.

At Fort Garry.

We must pass on, more swiftly than did the travelers, until they reach Fort Garry. This they did on August 1, and the writer notes that the population at the time (it was 1872) was about fifteen thousand, of whom not more than two thousand were whites. The secretary of the expedition deemed the Winnipeg of the day—the name had just been changed from Fort Garry—worthy of scant attention, and practically dismisses it with the following reference: "The drunkenness of Winnipeg is notorious; the clergy do all in their power, by precept and example to check it, but they accomplish little. The Roman Catholic bishop and his priests, all the Presbyterians and Methodist ministers, the Episcopal archdeacon and several of his clergy are teetotalers, but the 'saloons' of Winnipeg are stronger than the church. In conversation with the archdeacon and Mr. Black we learned that the various denominations were building or preparing to build 'colleges.' A common school system of unsectarian education has been established by the local government, one-twentieth of the land reserved as a school endowment, and power given to the townships to assess themselves; but strange to say, nothing has been

done to establish a common centre of higher education. The little province, with its 15,000 inhabitants, will, therefore, soon rejoice in three or four denominational colleges." Such were the beginnings of the great province of Manitoba, whose wheat production to-day equals that of the United Kingdom.

The Future Lord Strathcona.

Leaving Fort Garry, the party touched at Silver Heights, six miles up the Assinaboine, the Governor (Archibald) accompanying them. Here we have a passing glimpse of the present Lord Strathcona. "This (Silver Heights) had been his own country residence, but is now owned by D. A. Smith, Esq., M.P., the head of the Hudson's Bay Company in America. We met here Mr. Christie, late chief factor at Edmonton; Mr. Hamilton, of Norway House; Mr. McTavish, and others from different parts of the great northwest, and received from Mr. Smith assistance and Highland hospitality of the same kind that every traveler has experienced in crossing the continent wherever there is an H. B. post." It is a remarkable fact that the same extraordinary man who distributed these hospitalities at Silver Heights 35 years ago, being then well over the half-century mark himself, is yet living to perform the same offices to the thousands of Canadians who yearly visit his palaces and mansions in the old world.

Cannibals at Portage.

On August 3 the party arrived at Portage la Prairie, of which the writer remarks: "Portage la Prairie is the centre of what will soon be a thriving settlement, and when the railway is

built a large town must spring up. On the way to the little village we passed in less than ten miles three camps of Sioux, ranged in oval or circular form. The three camps probably numbered 300 souls. . . . These Sioux fled here nine or ten years ago, after the terrible Minnesota massacre, and here they have lived ever since. One amiable-looking old woman was pointed out as having roasted and eaten ten or twelve children." One wonders if the diarist was not a little too ready to absorb the gossip of the neighborhood. At any rate, one would be shocked to meet such an old lady around Portage today.

Edmonton Then and Now

Edmonton was reached on August 27, and the secretary and diarist conducted a service in the evening in the "ballroom" of the fort, when "about fifty men, most of them employed about the post, were present. There were also some runners who had recently arrived from Peace River." This at least gives us some idea of the population which the present capital of Alberta boasted a generation ago, and the sentence contrasts curiously with the following paragraph taken from an issue of the *Edmonton Saturday News* just to hand: "Friday last Mrs. Buleya (wife of the Lieutenant-Governor) gave a charming high noon breakfast for her guest, when the table was beautifully arranged with white rums, glistening cut glass, and lovely lace appointments. Covers were laid for ten" etc. Surely those early pioneers of the west who are yet in our midst must feel that their labors have been amply rewarded.

How We Lost the Columbia.

Of British Columbia Dr. Grant had also much to write. He was particularly exercised over the fact that diplomacy had taken not only Oregon, but the Columbia river, from the British and given it to the Americans, and the following story from his pen as to the alleged reason for British indifference on the subject is worth reviving: "Everyone in the province believes that they lost the Columbia because the salmon in it would not take a fly." At the time of the dispute, when, too, the secretary for war was using brave words in the house of commons, the brother of the prime minister happened to be stationed on the Pacific coast, and fished in the Columbia without success, because the salmon were too uneducated to rise to a fly. He wrote home to his brother that "there was no use making a fuss about the country, for it wasn't worth a —"; and so the worthless region, now considered the most valuable on the Pacific, was given up on.

The Victoria of Those Days.

Here is a final glimpse of Victoria, where our travelers arrived on October 9, after three months of arduous but wholly enjoyable travel. Victoria was just recovering from the breaking up of the boom that had followed the last days of Cariboo "when miners who had been six months in Cariboo would come down to the capital and call for all the champagne in hotel to wash their feet; eat £10 notes as pills, or as a sandwich, with a slice of pork, or light their pipes with them; and when town lots commanded higher prices for the moment than in Frisco. But the tide turned. . . . Lots that had been bought at £10,000 for £25,000 have been sold since, it is said, for £500, the fifteen thousand people who lived around the city in tents have taken flight, like wild geese, to more southern climates, and the then reputation of millionaires are now content with a modest business. The virus, however, is still in the blood of the Victorians. A mere rumor last winter that Esquimalt was to be the terminus of the railway at once sent up real estate in its neighborhood four or five fold. . . ."

The Victoria of Those Days.
In opening the Glamorgan assizes Mr. Justice Bray said they were sadly in need in the King's Bench Division of at least two additional Judges. The arrears were much greater than they should be, especially in the Court of Appeal.

The Rev. I. J. Cowden-Cole, vicar of Thorley, Isle of Wight, whose difficulties with his parishioners have been described in the English press, contested one of the seats on the Isle of Wight county council, and obtained seven votes.

Sanction was received at Portsmouth recently from the local government board for the raising of a loan of £70,000 for the municipalization and rebuilding of the burnt-out South Parade pier as an up-to-date karsual and casin.

At an inquest at Longton recently it was stated that a man and his wife and five children slept in one bed in a room in which they lived during the day. The back room was given up to pigeons and pigeon coops.

The non-residential character of Westminster is evidenced by the fact that the city council has just decided to adopt the word "Inhabited" instead of "parishioner" in its official list of fees for interment in the cemetery.

Prince George of Battenburg was among the cadets who were confirmed by the Bishop of Winchester at the Royal Naval College, Osborne. Among the congregation were Princess Louise and Princess Louise of Battenburg.

In connection with the St. Albans pageant an effort is being made by the general committee to induce the clergy and ministers of all denominations in the district to take ecclesiastical characters in the episode descriptive of the funeral of Queen Eleanor.

At a meeting of the Manchester District Trade Union miners it was reported that pit brow lasses were increasing in numbers, there being over 1,500 now employed at pits in South and Southwest Lancashire. Elderly men had been discharged to make room for the women.

The death has occurred at Whitley, Cambs, of Mr. Whittle, who secured a large army forage contract during the war. He invented a luncheon packet for horses (consisting of hay, corn, spelt, etc.), which could be suspended from the saddle. He made £30,000 by his invention.

As the result of the efforts of a committee of influential citizens, Mr. Andrew Jones, the young Bangor cabman, who has a remarkably fine tenor voice, is to be sent to the Royal Academy of Music. During the next few months he will be in the hands of Dr. Roland Rogers of Bangor Cathedral.

Mr. Cole, honorary secretary of the Essex Field Club, has been given permission by the West Ham Education committee to give a series of object lessons on nature study in Epping Forest during the summer to the children in the upper standards at the schools adjacent to West Ham Institute.

The Queen commanded that a supply of shamrocks be sent to the Irish Guards for St. Patrick's Day. The 1st Battalion received the Queen's gift at morning parade, at Wellington Barracks.

thirty and forty miles an hour on level ground.

The annual gold medal given by Lord Rosebery for competition amongst Great Northern railway employees for the best essay on a railway subject has been won by Mr. Bertram Saure, of the canvassing department, Deansgate, Manchester.

The chancellor of the exchequer, replying to a deputation of mineral water manufacturers, who urged relief from the sugar tax, said he would carefully consider the whole question, but he could not give them any pledge, either direct or indirect.

Sir Thomas Snagge, sitting at Wellington county court recently, was greatly puzzled by a case in which a driver of a vehicle was sued for running into a lady cyclist. He had the accident reconstituted in the street, and gave judgment for the cyclist.

A memorial is to be unveiled shortly in St. Mary's church, Bury St. Edmunds, to the men of the Suffolk Regiment (then the 12th Foot) who met their death so bravely when the Birkenhead foundered. Ex-Corporal William Smith, one of the few survivors, will attend the ceremony.

People had far better give a man a sovereign than lend him one," said Judge Willis at the Southwick county court. When a man said that his debtor got "a good screw," Judge Willis said, "Don't talk like that. I don't understand it. A screw is a thing I see in a carpenter's shop."

Lord Loreburn, the lord chancellor, has become president of the Kent county club. As "Bob Red" Lord Loreburn kept wicket at Lord's for Oxford University. Another great lawyer, the Lord Chief Justice, once famous as a "varsity sprinter," is president of the Surrey county cricket club.

The approaching guardians' election at Yarmouth is to be fought mainly on a religious question. Twelve months ago the chaplain to the workhouse resigned, and the guardians invited the clergy and ministers of the town to undertake the work voluntarily. The clergy have issued a manifesto calling on the electors to support only such candidates as will vote for a paid chaplain.

Lord Strathcona, speaking at the annual meeting of the British Women's Emigration association at the Imperial Institute recently, said the difficulty with the subject is worth reviving: "Everyone in the province believes that they lost the Columbia because the salmon in it would not take a fly." At the time of the dispute, when, too, the secretary for war was using brave words in the house of commons, the brother of the prime minister happened to be stationed on the Pacific coast, and fished in the Columbia without success, because the salmon were too uneducated to rise to a fly. He wrote home to his brother that "there was no use making a fuss about the country, for it wasn't worth a —"; and so the worthless region, now considered the most valuable on the Pacific, was given up on.

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A proposal has been made for the erection of a solar physics observatory at Hindhead. Particulars of the scheme have been placed before Mr. McKenna, minister of education.

Mr. John Morley has presented to Haileybury College, Herts, the original service of communion plate, which was made in 1816 for the Honorable East Indian Company's college, closed 1855.

The prebiscite taken by means of the vote recording psephograph at the Channel Tunnel exhibition at Caxton Hall, Westminster, has resulted as follows: For the tunnel, 3,212; against, 812; neutral, 609.

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When Delivery Is Complete.

11. Unless herein otherwise provided, the delivery of goods consigned to a point on the company's railway shall terminate when such goods are unsold, or the person entitled thereto shall in all cases be considered complete and the liability of the company placed in the company's shed or warehouse at the point of destination, and such goods shall, while in the company's shed or warehouse, be at the sole risk and expense of the owner.

12. Live stock must be fed by the owner, or at his expense while in transit, and is taken entirely at his risk of loss, injury, damage and all other contingencies in loading or unloading.

13. When free or reduced transportation is given to any person in charge of any live stock or perishable goods, it shall be on the express condition that the company shall not be responsible for any act, negligence, default or misconduct of any kind on the part of the company or any of its servants, causing or tending to cause the death, injury or detention of any such person, whether such person be so carried on any regular passenger train or any other train whatsoever.

The Joy of Battle

Short Story by Sydney C. Grier

He was one of those small, fragile-looking men whose appearance inspires every woman with a yearning to watch over them, to see that they have their meals regularly, and that their clothes are properly looked after. When he volunteered for South Africa all the mothers of his acquaintance cried simultaneously that it was a sin and a shame to send that poor, dear brave fellow where there was no one to take care of him, and when he was invalided home with enteritis before he had seen a shot fired, they remarked unanimously that it was a mereity it had happened so soon. This was not at all his view of the case, and to soothe his wounded feelings they conspired to treat him as a conquering hero covered with glory, and made his life a burden to him (for he was a modest man), by overwhelming him with attentions.

Things being as they are, it was only natural that during his convalescence he should fall in love with the tallest and strongest girl in the neighborhood—a girl who was out in the open air all day, and never knew an ache or a pain, who rode, bicycled, played hockey and golf, and was altogether a being as unlike a ministering angel as the mind of man could conceive. Her name was Gladys—which for some mysterious reason is generally the name of this particular kind of girl—and she cherished the belief that she was unhappy at home—also a not uncommon misfortune. With singular blindness, her family persisted in imagining that it was Gladys who made home uncomfortable for them. Her mother existed in an attitude of disapproval, and her brother in one of protest, but because they were peace-loving people, and Gladys pleased was easier to live with than Gladys crossed, it was usual for Gladys to have her way. They both liked her *lever*, but they welcomed him into the family without enthusiasm, even with veiled compassion.

"I always had a sneaking hope that Gladys would marry a man big enough to thrash her," lamented the brother to the mother in a confidential moment, and the mother sighed heavily and said, "Poor Geoffrey!" Nor did she ever refer to her future son-in-law by any other epithet.

Gladys herself was radiant. She always got what she wanted, but this was a thing she had wanted very much indeed. In the days when she was not certain whether Geoffrey really liked her, she had even lost a whole hour's sleep one night, so anxious was she lest she had made him walk too far that afternoon, and now she found complete satisfaction in the thought that she should always be able to take care of him. It did not strike her that Geoffrey hated being taken care of, and had she been told so, she would have opened her eyes wide in surprise. It gave her real pleasure to discover that she was developing a helpfulness, a considerateness, quite new to her character, in her intercourse with him. By nature Gladys was not gifted with tact, and no one would have confessed this more readily than herself, but Geoffrey had found her honest bluntness very refreshing. Now, however, she began to see things from what she imagined to be her lover's point of view, and in her anxiety to be tactful and sympathetic she rode roughshod over his feelings almost hourly. He could have laughed with her quite happily when she made fun of people who were short or delicate, or who caught cold easily, but when she would break off suddenly with a crimson face and turn remorseful eyes upon him, he found her contribution hard to bear. He suffered many things at her hands, nearly all springing from the misplaced tenderness for his weakness, and he began to feel that life would be better if Gladys remained fathful to the idea that she had a mission to make things easy for him. Their future course lay very clearly before her. She would plan and arrange, and direct, and Geoffrey would have no trouble, no responsibility, so that all would go as smoothly as it could have done at home. If only other people's opinions had allowed it. The unfortunate thing was that her plans were not made for her actual self, but for a wholly imaginary Geoffrey, and Geoffrey realized that he was sailing under false colors. As an honest man, it was necessary for him to declare himself, and he was prepared to do so without any of the trepidation that was generally felt by Gladys' nearest and dearest at the prospect of a contest with her. It was not easy to disturb her ideas, he knew, but it was clear that it had to be done, and she was an opponent worthy of his steel. Perhaps he took an unfair advantage in thus making ready for battle without giving her warning, but he threw away the superiority recklessly by meeting Gladys on her own ground instead of awaiting her attack.

Calling one day to take her for a walk, he perceived that the domestic atmosphere was disturbed. Gladys' mother wore an air of having abundance to say if opportunity offered, and Gladys herself strode out of the house with a lowering brow. He had not long to wait for an explanation.

"Mother has been going on about the Bowman-Bells' dance," grumbled Gladys, with her hands thrust deep into the pocket of her coat. "Cora has promised to take me." Gladys was a skittish-maiden—cousin—"and we mean to have an awfully good time. And she says they're not nice!"

"Well, they are rather bounders, aren't they?"

"I think they're awful jolly," said Gladys, crushingly. "Why don't you go?"

"Why should I?"

"Because I can see in your face that you don't."

"Then it's hardly necessary for me to say so, is it?"

"It's all because of you!" Gladys harked back to her original grievance. "Mother says she doesn't see how I care to go where you are not asked. As if we were living fifty years ago!"

"And of course it'll be quite easy for you to get me an invitation." He knew very well that his presence was not desired, but Gladys found herself confronted with the necessity of telling him so.

"Oh, I don't think you'd care for it," she began.

"But if it's to be frightfully good? Everybody says that the Bowman-Bells do you thoroughly well!"

"But—oh—you won't understand! Well, they're not your sort of people at all."

"But if they're your sort, they must be mine, surely!"

"They're not my sort either. You ought to know that."

"All the more reason I should go, then."

"Whatever for?" throwing grammar to the winds in her astonishment.

"To take care of you."

"That's nothing but pride. Well, perhaps I would write to you if I was feeling very miserable."

"But what difference would that make?"

"Do you mean to tell me that you wouldn't make it up if I took the first step? If I spoke to you—if I—well, if I simply entreated that you wouldn't do it again?"

"No." He uttered the word bravely, carried away by the ardor of the moment, but he was conscious of chill doubt. "It would be very hard indeed to resist a penitent and entreating Gladys."

"Then you would be a brute!" cried Gladys, passionately, and the penitent reproof in her voice made him agree with her promptly. But to yield now would be to lose all that had been gained. He laughed as carelessly as he could.

"Don't let us be so tragic," he said. "There's no harm done."

"No harm?—when we have all but—"

"An indignant sob followed, which was turned into a cough.

"Well, nothing irrevocable has been said, after all."

"Said! as if words signify! It's you!"

"But I haven't done anything—except try to keep off dangerous ground."

"But there had no business to be any dangerous ground. Why should you suddenly begin to talk about breaking off? It isn't fair. You ought to let me know you were going to be so horrid!"

"But really, I have been most awfully careful. Haven't I warned off the danger three times at least in this very walk? Did you expect me not to mind if you broke off our engagement? How was I to know that with you it only meant making it up the next day?"

"It's not that. Nothing is a bit like what I expected. You're quite different—I never thought—"

"I'm sorry," he said again, "but I don't quite know where I have gone wrong. What did you think I was like?"

"Oh, I don't know." She could not very well say, "I was sorry for you, and I knew you were nice, and I thought you would never be troublesome, and would let me do just what I liked." Even Gladys saw that this would not do, and the fact that she recognized it before speaking marked a stage of her mental growth. "I never expected you to be a tyrant," she said lamely.

"Never mind, I didn't say that jealousy was mean and horrid," he said soothily.

"I suppose you would like to feel that I was jealous about you! But if you think, with a rapid change of front, that's playing the game to accept the hospitality of people you call bounders, I don't."

"Nor do I. Nothing but a sense of duty would make me do it."

"You might have the grace to say that it would be a pleasure to go with me, at any rate."

"But it wouldn't. If you are going to dance with young Bertie all the evening, well, you might enjoy it, and of course, he would; but I really don't see how you could expect it to be a pleasure for me. I don't care, as you say, to accept the hospitality of people I should prefer to cut."

"I suppose you mean that when you are married you'll insist on my dropping them?"

"If I said that was my fixed intention, what would happen?"

"I should say our engagement was off."

"Then you may be sure that I shan't do anything so foolish."

Gladys turned and glared at him, and he met her angry eyes with a cheerful and innocent smile. She tramped on again.

"I think you are perfectly horrid today," she declared frankly. "You take mother's side, and talk against my friends, and you have said every single nasty thing you could think of since we started—trying to have the last word, and making me feel so small."

"Oh, no, impossible!" he said quickly. "I beg your pardon; oughtn't I to have said that?" with a very fair imitation of Gladys' own manner when she imagined that his feelings must be hurt.

"I knew you hated my being tall!"

"Going at it hammer and tongs, I should say."

Gladys' mother sighed with unutterable meaning.

"It's not our business for him to fight poor Geoffrey's battles for him," she said, "but I think Gladys is treating him shamefully. Still, of course, he knew what she was like when he asked her to marry him."

"But it's so funny. Somehow I feel as if I would rather do what you liked."

"I passed Gladys and Geoff in the lane," said Gladys' brother to his mother, "and they never saw me."

"Why, were they talking so hard?"

"And it's wretched of you when I'm always trying to make you forget it."

"I don't want to forget it: I'm too proud of you. If only you could forget it, you should be perfectly happy."

"How can I forget it? Seeing you and talking to you makes me remember it continually."

"If only you didn't feel obliged to remind me of it, then!"

"Why, I told you just this minute that I was always trying to make you forget it. And you said that you did not want to forget it, you were proud of it. I never knew such a contradictory creature in all my life."

"Perhaps he'll stand up to her yet. He has some spirit, though he looks as if Gladys would put him comfortably in her pocket. If she comes back along, we shall know—Halloo, there's the gate!" There was a moment of eager silence as mother and son listened intently.

"I'm sorry," he said sadly. "Nothing that I say seems to please you this afternoon, somehow. Shall we talk about something else?"

"What would be the good when we should both be thinking all the time that you don't want me to go where I mean to go?" was the unanswerable reply.

"But if I don't say what I want, and you don't do it, my wishes won't trouble you at all, surely?"

"I suppose you think you have said it often enough already?"

"Now that you mention it, I don't think that I have said it at all."

"Why, you have talked of nothing else since we came out!" she cried in justifiable anger.

"I beg your pardon; you said you could see my wishes in my face. After that it hardly seemed necessary to put them into words, whatever they may be."

Gladys reviewed the conversation swiftly, accepted the temporary check, and changed her ground with lightning speed. "Then you've been trying to make me do what you want without actually saying it, which is more. You've been trying to manage me and you ought to know that there's nothing a woman hates more. I should have respected you ten times as much if you had just put your foot down and said, 'Gladys, I won't have you go to the Bowman-Bells' dance.'"

"But," he objected mildly, "I thought if I said that sort of thing that you meant to throw me over?"

"There you are—putting the blame on me, of course! I said I should break off our engagement, and should. But I should think far more of you for saying it."

Doesn't it seem a little hard to throw me over the minute you have come to respect me? Are you bound to despise me if we stay engaged?"

"It would be your own fault if I broke it off; and, besides, of course we might make it up again—if you were very penitent."

"It would be too late then."

"Oh, no," said Gladys grandly. "I'm never ashamed to confess if I have been hasty. That makes it all right."

"For you, perhaps."

"No, for you. How silly you are, mistaking everything I say!"

"But how shall I know anything about it?"

"You don't mean to say you would not be penitent?"

"Why should I be penitent if I had made you respect me? The more penitent I was, the further I should keep away from you, lest you should despise me again."

"Not really?" Gladys was half incredulous, half impressed.

"Really." There was something in his tone that carried conviction, but she struggled against it.

A portrait of the British prime minister, which has been painted for the National Liberal club, by Mr. Forbes of the Royal Canadian Academy, is on exhibition at the studio of Messrs. Dolg and Company, New Bond street, London.

He was one of those small, fragile-looking men whose appearance inspires every woman with a yearning to watch over them, to see that they have their meals regularly, and that their clothes are properly looked after. When he volunteered for South Africa all the mothers of his acquaintance cried simultaneously that it was a sin and a shame to send that poor, dear brave fellow where there was no one to take care of him, and when he was invalided home with enteritis before he had seen a shot fired, they remarked unanimously that it was a mereity it had happened so soon. This was not at all his view of the case, and to soothe his wounded feelings they conspired to treat him as a conquering hero covered with glory, and made his life a burden to him (for he was a modest man), by overwhelming him with attentions.

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"Because I can see in your face that you don't."

"Then it's hardly necessary for me to say so, is it?"

"It's all because of you!" Gladys harked back to her original grievance. "

In Society's Realm

Lovers of good literature may anticipate a very delightful treat next Tuesday evening at the Alexandra club, when the Alexandra Literary society will hold the last but one of its meetings. The Ven. Archdeacon Scriven will give a short lecture on the life and works of Longfellow, followed by songs by the same author, which several well known singers will render. Two scenes dramatized from "The Courtship of Miles Standish" will be presented by Mrs. R. McMicking, assisted by Miss Nettie Heyland, as "Priscilla," Mr. Berkeley as "Miles Standish," whilst Mr. Julian will fill the role of the bashful and adoring "John Alden."

Dr. and Mrs. I. W. Powell, accompanied by Miss Violet Powell, will sail for England during the coming week. During their absence Mrs. Tilton will take up her residence in their charming residence on Vancouver street.

Mrs. R. Marpole visited her parents, Col. and Mrs. Holmes, last week, during her husband's absence in Seattle.

On Tuesday last the Alexandra club was the scene of a very enjoyable and highly patronized "at home," given by the members of their friends, Mrs. Becket, Robertson, and Mrs. H. Barnard, graciously filled the role of joint hostesses. The rooms were decorated profusely with daffodils and bunches and baskets of purple violets, with trails of soft, spring greenery. During the afternoon the following ladies kindly contributed vocal and instrumental solos: Mrs. Herchmer, Mrs. Hermann, Robertson, Mrs. Laurie, Miss W. Lugrin and Miss Violet Powell. A few of the many present were the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Beaman, Mrs. Loewen, Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. Beauchamp, Mrs. Cecil Roberts, Mrs. Moresby, Miss Noel Moresby, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Burrell, Mrs. Lugrin, the Misses Lugrin, Mrs. N. Shaw, Mrs. Audain, Mrs. McMicking, Mrs. McB. Smith, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. W. Monteith, Mrs. Good, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. J. Pemberton, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Davis, Mrs. Spratt, Miss Ila Tuck, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Holler, Mrs. Hasel, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Stuart Williams, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. D. Rogers, Mrs. George Courtney, Mrs. Reade, Mrs. Garnet, Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. A. Pittott, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. J. Raymur, Mrs. E. Hanington, Mr. Baynes-Reed, Mr. Le Seur, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Browne, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Bray, the Misses Gaudin, Mrs. H. Pooley, Mrs. Shalcross, Mrs. Hickey, Miss Hickey, Mrs. Fleet, Mrs. Ackland, Mrs. Arundel, Mrs. Gooch, Mrs. Janlon, Mrs. Dick Janlon, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Alloway, Mrs. Allgood, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Clay, Miss Leitch, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Punnett, Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. Laundy, Miss Criddle, Miss Lucas.

Mrs. A. C. Flumerfelt gave a very delightful bridge and five hundred party on Wednesday afternoon at her beautiful home on Pemberton street. The whole mansion was en fete for the occasion, each room tastefully decorated with artistic skill in daffodils, spring flowers, and branches of snowy Japanese plum blossoms, the atmosphere redolent with their perfume. The hostess received in a smart Parisian gown of black silk organdy strewed with soft pink roses—becoming as it was artistic. The tea table was a blaze of colored electric lights and vases massed with yellow daffodils and ferns forming a centre of light and beauty, on which the eye gratefully rested. The first prize for bridge was awarded to Mrs. Hickman Tye, and consisted of a pair of hand-braided brass candelabra, the second to Mrs. Herchmer, a base in most artistic design; the third was won by Mrs. Ritter, a brass candlestick of a very ornate character. The five hundred prizes were won as follows: First, Miss Arckle, handsome vase in green and gold chima; second, Mrs. Audain, Satsuma chima vase; third, Mrs. Blaiklock, dainty brass candlestick. The invited guests numbered about a hundred.

On April 2 at New Westminster the marriage was celebrated of Miss Elsie Martin (formerly of Victoria) and Dr. Charles Edward Doherty, superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane. The ceremony, which was strictly private, was performed in St. Peter's church by the Rev. Father O'Boyle, at 8:30, after which low mass was celebrated. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. S. B. Martin, and wore a smart travelling gown of dark blue broad-cloth braided in cream, with a toque in velvet to match. Dr. Kenny supported the bridegroom. Immediately after the ceremony the newly-married couple left for Southern California, where the honeymoon will be spent.

On Monday, April 9, at 8:30, the marriage will take place at St. Barnabas' church of Mr. Norman Hardie and Miss Maude Atkinson.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Fred Rogers and Miss E. P. Attwood, both of this city. The wedding will take place in the fall.

Miss Whitehead, accompanied by her sister, Miss J. Whitehead of Vancouver, spent the Easter holidays in town. They were guests at the Dr. Dard.

Mr. George Yale Simpson, associated with the Canadian Faribault company in Vancouver, is paying Victoria a short visit. He is staying with his mother, Mrs. George Simpson, 8 St. John road.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Reade, of Dorchester, England, are registered at the Balmoral, and expect to remain for about a month visiting friends. Mrs. Reade is a daughter of Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley, of Pier Island, and has many old friends in Victoria.

It will be heard with regret by many in Victoria that Mrs. J. W. Evans, so prominently connected last winter with the successful production of "Cupid in Postland," has lately succumbed to a serious illness while visiting her parents in the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Alloway, of Winnipeg, are staying at the Oak Bay hotel, and are greatly impressed with the beautiful island scenery.

Miss Norah Bell, of Vancouver, is visiting friends in Victoria.

The many friends of Mr. A. E. Bannister will be interested to hear of his marriage on March 27 at Calgary to

Miss Agnes Wallace Burns, daughter of Mr. Thomas Burns, city treasurer. The ceremony was performed in Knox church by Rev. S. Clarke, the service being full choral. The church was beautifully decorated for the event with palms, white carnations and sprays of fern and smilax, and served to make a most effective background for the host of friends who assembled to witness the nuptials. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an exquisite gown of white crepe de chine in empire mode and a long tulip veil held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses and ferns tied with long satin streamers, and was attended by her sister and Miss Bannister as bridesmaids, clad in dainty white dresses. Little Miss Lawson made a charming and picture-like flower girl, with a basket filled to overflowing with fresh spring blossoms. The presents were numerous.

A very pleasant five hundred party was given last Wednesday evening by Miss Nellie Baxter at the home of her parents, Superior street. The entertainment was given in honor of Miss Russell, of Vancouver, who is at present paying Miss Baxter a visit. The first prize was won by Miss Barbara Brown and Mr. McIntosh, the consolation prize by Miss Gladys Cameron and Mr. Herbert Brown. Among those who participated in the evening's amusement were Miss Mabel Cameron, Miss B. Brown, Miss Eleanor McCardless (Vancouver), Miss G. Cameron, Miss Geraldine Starr, Miss Ada Barton, Miss May Abbey, Miss B. Cameron, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Givens, Mr. Barton, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. Frank Cameron, Mr. Herbert Brown, Mr. Percy Brown, and Mr. Baxter.

Miss Olive Bryden is visiting friends in Vancouver. She will be the guest of Mrs. Sweeny.

Mrs. Loewen, accompanied by her daughters, Miss Dolls and Miss Eva Loewen, leave on the 10th prox. for England and the Continent. They intend to spend a year in traveling.

Mr. Grundy, a member of the staff of the Bank of Commerce, Nanaimo, spent Easter in town renewing old friendships.

Miss Mignon Edwards, of Seattle, is paying her aunt, Mrs. Moresby, a visit at her residence, 102 Cook street.

A few of the Victorians who left on Sunday evening for Vancouver en route for England, were Mrs. Thorpe-Dobie, Miss Orlary, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Hickey, Miss Hickey, Mrs. Fleet, Mrs. Ackland, Mrs. Arundel, Mrs. Gooch, Mrs. Janlon, Mrs. Dick Janlon, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Alloway, Mrs. Allgood, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Clay, Miss Leitch, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Punnett, Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. Laundy, Miss Criddle, Miss Lucas.

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Mr. J. Barrington, of Vancouver, spent the week-end in town visiting his numerous friends.

Miss Rosalie Leigh-Spencer is in town; she has been lucky enough to receive several prizes for her well known beautiful collies at the recent dog show.

One of the most pleasant family parties was given by Mr. and Mrs. Herburger on Tuesday last at Labor hall. It was fifteen years since they were bound in holy matrimony by the first German minister, Rev. Hansen. Their friends gathered about 8 o'clock and congratulated the couple. Some very good music and songs were rendered by Mrs. Houston, and a fine selection of pieces were given by Mrs. Lambeth on their fine and costly phonograph. The hostess' only daughter, Katie, played a fine selection of waltzes, lancers and two-steps on the fine instrument with which the Labor hall is furnished. Some very fine waltzes were provided by Miss Lillias Byrns, and everybody, young and old, big and small, enjoyed a good German hop. Dancing was kept up to an early hour and everybody thanked the hostess for the sociable time they spent.

The dance given by the sergeants' mess of the Fifth Regiment last Thursday evening at the A. O. U. W. Hall proved in every way a most successful and enjoyable function. The long ballroom was prettily decorated for the occasion with flags and evergreens, which formed an effective background for the vari-colored uniforms of the male dancers and brilliant costumes of the fair sex. No trouble had been spared to provide amusement for all, card tables being provided for the non-dancers. Music was provided by the Fifth Regiment orchestra. The supper room was tastefully draped with flags. The supper-buffet, glittering with the handsome cups and trophies won by the various teams and individual members of the regiment, was adorned with bouquets of scarlet and white carnations and ferns, the combination forming a brilliant and unique decorative scheme. Dancing was kept up to a late hour and enjoyed by about a hundred and twenty-five couples. The arrangements for the evening were in charge of the following committee, to whom great credit is due: Sergt-Major E. McDougall, Sergts. W. H. Spurrier, A. Brayshaw, M. Doyle, J. M. Lawson, V. K. Gray, and Sergt. H. Earle. Sergt. W. H. Spurrier acted as master of ceremonies. A partial list of those

present is given: Major Hibben, Capt. Angus, Capt. Booth, Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Harris, Lieut. Prior, Sergt. Earle, Sergt. Doyle, R. Sergt. Neelot, Sergt. Doyle, Sergt. Lawson, Sergt. Spurrier and Mrs. Spurrier, Sergt. Brayshaw, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Judge, Mrs. Rumsey, Mrs. Setters, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Bone, Miss McLaren, Miss Muriel Nicholson, Miss Nicholls, Miss McKay, Miss O'Keefe, Miss Dickey, Miss Heaney, Miss Bush, Miss Ireland, Miss Simpson, Miss Bryant, Miss Butler, Miss Goodwin, Miss Black, Miss Hastings, Miss Ella Smith, Miss Ada Smith, Miss Schroeder, Miss Roger, Miss Macdonald, Miss Law, Miss E. Law, Miss E. Bryant, Miss Walker, and Messrs. W. Rocheft, Macnaughton, O'Keefe, Barber, Stewart, Richardson, Crane, Strachan, Spofford, Ireland, Sweeney, Hart, Dr. McMicking, Bone, Foot, Hocks, Bone, J. O'Keefe, K. Hughes, Devlin, Mulcahy, P. Richardson, J. Worthington, Savage, Schnott, Keer, Newcombe, May, Mason, B. Bell, Dr. Boyd, F. Ashby, S. Hillard, Ramsford, Haggerty, Sullivan, Judge, Chudleigh.

The members of the Invitation Skating club entertained a number of their friends at an enjoyable dance on Friday evening held in the auditorium A. O. U. W. hall, which had been most effectively decorated for the occasion with pine, cedar and flags. The color scheme predominating through the whole of the decorations was green and yellow. Soft yellow shades masked the electric lights, whilst the front of the stage was turned into a veritable spring garden with yellow daffodils, ferns and palms. The upper tableau, decorated by Miss Katie Gaudin, Miss Gertie Hickey and Miss Winnie Johnson, is worthy of special mention and admiration, for its original and artistic arrangement. A large gilt basket in fancy shape filled with yellow iris, daffodils and sprays of sprangl, formed a centrepiece, round whose base at a distance of a few inches rose a circle of tiny electric lights, with yellow water lily shades, the wires twisted with smilax forming their stems; from the chandelier above the table streamers of yellow ribbon descended to each corner and were fastened in long knots to handsome brass candlesticks crowned with shades of yellow poppies; whilst at intervals brach vase filled with every shade of daffodil and narcissus in yellow, with trails of ferns, gave brightness and lightness to the general effect. Tiny basketts simulating flowers filled with sweetmeats of the same soft shade as the flowers were grouped in masses on the white damask. Mrs. D. M. Eberts looked striking in black, with heavy white applique; Mrs. Hasell wore deep pruno velvet with lace bertha; Mrs. George Courtney, dainty pale blue; Mrs. Holler, heavy white satin; Miss D. Bulwer, soft black net; Miss Perry, white chiffon; Miss Tuck, handsome black; Mrs. Burton, very smart pale blue gauze; Miss Ethel Browne, pale pink taffeta; Miss Drake, dainty white; Miss Noel Moresby, smart white silk; Miss Mignon Edwards, pale pink; Miss Florence Gillespie, very white white chiffon; Miss Savage, crepe de chine; Miss Newcombe, floral muslin with trimmings of green satin; Miss Newling, silk organdie with Dresden trimmings; Miss Monteith, silk floral organdie with pale blue; Miss Arubuckle, soft white with pink flowers; Miss Freda Walker, white muslin with effective trimmings in scarlet; Miss Baker (Vancouver), very white white chiffon; Miss Hickey, white spangled net over white taffeta and chiffon; Miss Katie Gaudin, black net with black sequins over white satin, with corsage bouquet of violets; Miss B. Gaudin, dahlia pink chiffon taffeta; Miss Dalton, white chiffon broadcloth; Miss Doris Mason, white crepe de chine, with cluster of crimson roses on bodice; Miss Gaudin, very smart spangled net with green taffeta and chiffon; Miss Lorna Eberts looked charming.

The Central Unemployed Body for London has issued an appeal for voluntary subscriptions to supplement the exchequer grant for dealing with the unemployed in the direction of developing labor colonies, providing necessary tools for workmen, and further extending women's work, etc.

MINING ACTIVITY
Is Pronounced at Moresby Island, One of Queen Charlotte Group.

Mining activity on Moresby Island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, is increasing at a lively pace. The Tees on her last trip took out a large number of passengers for the new camp.

N. V. Sivart left with a large company of freight. He will start a general store and trading post at Jedway, the principal mining camp on the island, where already there is quite a population. The inhabitants of the island have chosen Mr. Svert as their first postmaster and have sent a petition to the Ottawa government asking for his appointment. A Justice of the peace will also soon be appointed for the district.

The Ikeda company, with offices in Vancouver, is building a wharf and a tram line from the wharf to its property and is taking out ore every day in large quantities. Mr. J. Rigby, of Portland, Ore., is examining the McMillan mines. Messrs. Leckie & Company, of Vancouver, own very valuable property near Jedway, and are getting out ore for shipment to the smelters.

A big strike has been made north of Herdott Harbor by three fishermen.

The property is already under bond at a good big figure. A 40-foot zinc property has been located on Stewart channel and a rich and extensive gold vein has also been discovered on Moresby Island. It is from 20 to 30 feet wide and assays run up to \$30 per ton.

Jim was ten years of age and of an adventurous spirit, fond of going to school, he started out to join a band of buccaneers, leaving a letter of farewell for his mother. He had gone pretty far afield when he was caught in the rain. Growing miserable and hungry, the young lad entered the grotto up the hill in the darkness and came home very late at night. He met with a chilling reception. The clock ticked, his father's newspaper crackled, and his sister did not seem to care whether he had returned or not. Jim, however, not being in the conspiracy of silence, came and cubbed against his leg. Jim stooped and petted it, and then in a desperate attempt to open up the conversation he remarked plausibly, "Is this the same old cat that you had when I went away?" —Tatler.

St. Mark's (Cloverdale)
There will be a celebration of the holy communion at 11 a. m.; children's service at 3 p. m.; evensong, 7 p. m. Preacher throughout the day, Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

First Congregational.

Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Herman A. Carson, B. A., will conduct the services. As it is Y. M. C. A. anniversary Sunday, there will be a special service at 11 a. m. Mr. G. B. Adams will preach an illustrated sermon, "The Steam Engine." In the evening at 7 he will be assisted by General Secretary Allen, who will give an interesting address to young people. Full Sunday school, choir and orchestra will be present. Mr. A. S. Allan, general secretary Y. M. C. A., Seattle, will speak in the morning and Mr. George W. Hoxie, state secretary of Washington, will be present in the evening. Young men are special invited to these services. Bible school and Bible classes for young men, at 2:30 p. m. Young People's Literary meeting, a debate, Monday at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.

Metropolitan Methodist.

Sunday school anniversary and Y. M. C. A. dinner in the morning at 11 a. m. Mr. G. B. Adams will preach an illustrated sermon, "The Steam Engine." In the evening at 7 he will be assisted by General Secretary Allen, who will give an interesting address to young people. Full Sunday school, choir and orchestra will be present. Mr. A. S. Allan, general secretary Y. M. C. A., Seattle, will speak in the morning and Mr. George W. Hoxie, state secretary of Washington, will be present in the evening. Young men are special invited to these services. Bible school and Bible classes for young men, at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p. m.

First Congregational.

Divine worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, Thursday at 8 p. m.; Junior League on Friday at 8 p. m.; Congregational picnic on Saturday at 1 p. m.; "The Doctrine of Election" being the fourth study in the Epistle to the Romans. In the evening an address will be delivered by Mr. S. L. Grey, of Regina, in connection with the Y. M. C. A. anniversary. The congregational banquet will be held

Victoria West Methodist.

Divine worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, Thursday at 8 p. m.; Junior League on Friday at 8 p. m.; Congregational picnic on Saturday at 1 p. m.; "The Doctrine of Election" being the fourth study in the Epistle to the Romans. In the evening an address will be delivered by Mr. S. L. Grey, of Regina, in connection with the Y. M. C. A. anniversary. The congregational banquet will be held

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